The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 365. MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BIG HOTEL IN ASHES

Albany's Famous Delavan a Prey to Savage Flames.

TWO PERSONS ARE DYING

Guests, Crazed by Fear, Leap from the High Windows.

LOSS IS $350,000; INSURED.

Biddeford, Me., City Hall Victim of a $100,000 Blaze.

WHITE AND HIS SON CREMATED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Delavan House, one of the most famous hotels in the United States, was burned tonight, with probably several fatalities. About 8:30 o'clock Will L. Lloyd of the New York Central railroad was standing near the elevator door on the ground floor when he saw a little flame light up the glass window of the door. Almost instantly there was a flash of light, and a volume of flame shot up the elevator shaft. The house was filled with guests, the canvass for the Speakership of the coming Legislature being centered there, bringing many legislators, and the inauguration of Gov. Morton Tuesday next bringing many more, to which the ordinary transient guests were added.

The Injured.

FOOKS, Mrs. H. F., formerly of Dayton, O., now of New York; jumped from fourth-story window; hip broken, internal injuries; will die.

FOOKS, H. F., agent of the National Cash Register company at New York; badly burned; will recover.

HEILMAN, B. F., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; jumped from third story; burned about the chest and internally injured; was on his wedding tour; will die.

HEILMAN, Mrs., bride of B. F. Heilman; burned on the face; nose split open; internal injuries; will recover.

May Be Bodies in the Ruins.

There are rumors late tonight that there are bodies in the ruins, and that quite a number of people did not escape. The clerk says he is positive all the guests escaped, but does not feel so sure about the help. There is no way tonight of finding out positively whether these rumors are true or not, and it will take a day or so to determine. Mr. Malby said after the fire: "It is inconceivable how the flames obtained such headway. The halls were a mass of fire before we received a word of warning. I lost most of my toilet articles and my clothes."

The wires of the electric light company were destroyed and a section of the city was in darkness, save for the light of the fire. Of the guests at the hotel not one is known to have saved more than the clothes on his back.

At 11:30 150 feet of the Montgomery street wall of the Delavan fell. The hotel is a total loss. With furnishings this will foot up $350,000. It is well insured, but to what extent cannot be learned tonight.

Jump from the Windows.

So rapid was the speed of the flames, so dense was the smoke, that the utmost consternation prevailed. Affrighted men and women hurried to the hallways only to find them filled with flame and smoke. Some in their frenzy jumped from third and fourth story windows. Luckily there was a heavy snow on the ground, and nearly all escaped with slight injuries.

The flames went directly to the top of the building, and before the first fire engine had arrived they were bursting through the roof. Owing to some difficulty it was twenty minutes after the arrival of the fire apparatus before water was secured sufficiently to send a stream above the second story.

Meanwhile the utmost excitement prevailed. Cries of anguish came from the windows of the upper rooms, out of which rolled volumes of smoke. When these were lit up by the flame behind, the heads of men and women could be distinguished. Many of the spectators turned away from the sickening spectacle. Extension ladders were run up and all who were discovered were got out. But it is feared that many not now known perished in the flames, for the elevator well was near the main stairway and it was asserted by those who did escape that escape was completely cut off after them.

Escape of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fooks.

When the clouds of smoke were densest, a man was seen to get out of the fifth story window on the Steuben street side and slide down the rope fire escape. This became tangled as he reached the lintel over the window of the third story. He stood on this with his head even with the window of the fourth story, out of which smoke was pouring. He was moaning loudly, and shouting that his wife was in the room above. The crowd yelled to him to hold on. He held on for nearly fifteen minutes, the great number of wires making it difficult to put up a ladder. When the ladder finally reached him a loud shout went up from the crowd. While he was hanging in mid-air, his wife jumped from the window of her room on the Broadway side. Her hip was broken. The couple were H. F. Fooks and wife of Dayton, O., temporarily residing in this city.

The political headquarters of both Mr. Fish and Mr. Malby, candidates for Speaker, were filled with politicians and newspaper men when the fire broke out. State Factory Inspector Connolly, who had been in the lobby with a number of people, started to go up the elevator. He remarked that he smelled smoke and suggested an investigation. Before it could be begun there were cries of fire from different parts of the house simultaneously. The outburst of flames before an alarm could be given to arouse the inmates of the rooms was something appalling. Up the elevator shaft there shot a solid column of flames; up the staircase near this shot another column.

As the mass of white hot flame reached each of the five floors it branched out into tongues of leaping destruction and it seemed as if the whole interior of the structure was a seething mass. There was a rush of the guests for the stairs in the front and the servants' stairs in the back, where the flames had not yet reached, and in a few minutes there was a tumbling mass of humanity coming down these few means of egress.

Tumbling Out of the Windows.

Those on the two upper floors could not avail themselves of these exits, for the flames were rushing along the corridors and people on the street who had not yet seen the flames heard the crash of glass and saw figures come tumbling out of the windows. Within ten minutes after the first note of alarm at least twelve persons were seen dangling on the insufficient rope fire-escapes or hanging to the window sills. The department arrived quickly, but it took some time to get ladders up, and in the meantime some of the people had dropped to the street.

Lively Stir Among Politicians.

In ex-Speaker Malby's room, which was to the rear of the elevator shaft where the fire first appeared, there was the greatest excitement. Twenty politicians were there, including Congressmen Weaver and Curtis, Senator Kilburn, and Mr. Malby. A rush was made for the stairs, and when the party landed in the street the only injured one was found to be Assemblyman Robbins, whose hair and face were badly burned.

In Mr. Fish's headquarters there was less hurry because it was near the stairs. All got down safely, but the majority left their baggage. E. A. Manchester of Auburn, Postmaster of the Assembly, ran towards the baggage-room for his grip; returning he found his way blocked with flames and smoke and rushed back to a window. He smashed it out and slid down the rope fire escape.

Although five stories high, there were no outside fire escapes, and the only means left for the people in the cut off rooms were the rope fire escapes. B. F. Heilman of Brooklyn was in the third story. He opened his room door as soon as he heard the cry of fire. A burst of flame made him look to the window as the means of escape. In an instant he had but two alternatives—a fiery death or a jump. He chose the latter and plunged through the window. When he was picked up from the sidewalk he was found to be badly injured. He will die. His wife, who was in the room with him, tried the fire escape, but it either broke or else she failed to hold to it, for she too came to the pavement heavily. Her right leg was broken, her left ankle dislocated, and she was badly burned about the face and head.

Like a Seething Crater.

In less than fifteen minutes after the fire started the entire structure was wrapped in flames. From the windows of each of its five stories smoke poured in volumes, and a few minutes later the flames belched forth. In twenty minutes the building resembled a seething crater, and it was plain to the thousands of spectators who had gathered that it would be destroyed.

Edward Walsh, a porter, was caught in the hall. Before he could get out he was badly burned and had to be taken to the hospital.

At 10:30 the east wall fell in and some of the firemen narrowly escaped being buried. At 11:30 the Broadway wall fell out and one fireman was buried in the débris. He was taken out, and is not thought to be dangerously hurt.

Five Hundred Dollars for the Jewels.

One of the incidents of the fire was the escape of Miss Martin of New York. She was in the fourth-story window on the Steuben street side when a ladder was raised. A messenger boy rushed up and broke the window, thus freeing her. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, [illegible] Martin Jr., and Miss Martin [illegible] at the hotel, having come here to bury their son Sherman. They were on the second floor, in apartments, a good way from where the fire started. They escaped. Mr. Martin, when he reached the sidewalk, offered anybody $500 who would get his wife's jewels. Nobody accepted and they were destroyed. There was a satchel filled with jewels valued at $5,000. One solitaire alone was worth $1,000.

A. E. Dart, a New York *Herald* artist, had retired. He hastily dressed and opened the door. A volume of smoke prostrated him. He lay on the floor for some little time, he thinks, then he got on his hands and knees and crawled along the hall. He came to a small stairway and before he was aware of it had rolled to the bottom.

Charles A. Chapin had an almost identical experience. Both escaped.

A man appeared in the window. The ladder did not reach to within ten feet of him. The smoke poured out of the window and the flames in the rear lighted it. The man was in his shirt sleeves. A short ladder was taken to the top of the extension ladder, and in this manner the firemen got the man out. His hands were badly burned. As he was being carried down the ladder the window of the adjoining room crashed outward. The ladders were shifted and another was taken down as the first had been.

The firemen at work on Montgomery street an hour after the fire had started heard a window in the third story raised. Then a man called out for help. The ladders were run up to his window, but he was too timid to come down. The firemen then carried him and his wife down.

There probably were 300 guests in the hotel at the time of the fire.

On the ground floor of the Broadway side of the Delavan Block two firms had stores. One was that of Heisar, Muhlfelder & Co., dealers in knit goods, and the other that of Pohly & Co., dealers in clothes. Both had their stocks totally ruined. The loss to each will be about $25,000, nearly covered by insurance.

History of the Delavan.

The Delavan was one of the oldest and most famous hotels in America. The main building was built by Edward C. Delavan in 1845 as a temperance hotel and was run as such for four years by Nathan Rogers of Boston. Mr. Delavan had made money in trade, and at the time he built the hotel was devoting himself to the cause of temperance, being the leader of the Temperance League of the State. But the temperance plan in a hotel, even in the old Dutch city of Albany, did not go and the debarring of liquors was given up when Theophilus Roessle, Sr., took the lease in 1849. Under his management the hotel became famous, and an extension was built, making the hotel cover the entire block bounded by Broadway, Columbia, Steuben, and Montgomery streets. It had a length on Broadway and Montgomery streets of 600 feet and on Steuben and Columbia of 250 to 300 feet. The main structure was five stories in height and the extension four stories, and was supposed to be reasonably fireproof. Even when built, the hotel was in advance of the times, costing $200,000. Two years ago, when the present lessees, Hurty & Moore, took charge, $30,000 was expended, and the house, though old, was considered among the best in the interior of the State. When the elder Roessle went to Washington Charles E. Leland and Warren F. Leland assumed the lease. This was about 1865. They continued in charge until 1871, when Mr. Roessle again assumed the management.

The hotel has entertained more distinguished men and women probably than any other single hotel in the country. It has been the headquarters with but a few exceptions of the politicians of the State during the canvass preceding the organization of the Legislature. The hotel was nicely furnished and contained 400 rooms.

At the hospital tonight it is said Mrs. Heilman will lose her reason. She has been put under opiates and every endeavor made to save her.

The Kenmore Hotel, the only other first-class hotel in the city, was damaged by fire Christmas night, and twenty-five of its rooms rendered useless. What Albany will do for hotel accommodations during the inauguration of Gov. Morton and the organization of the Legislature is not known.

BIDDEFORD (ME.) CITY HALL DAMAGED.

Fire from a Cigar Stub Entails a Loss of $100,000.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A lighted cigar stub thrown on the floor in the closet in the city building here caused the destruction of that handsome structure at an early hour this morning. In the building were the opera-house, the postoffice, the police station, the public library, the municipal court-rooms, the council chamber, and many other offices occupied by city officials. All the city records, the City Clerk's books, the books of the Assessors, and many other valuable documents, which money can't replace, were either destroyed or so badly damaged as to be of little use. The loss foots up $100,000. For a time the flames threatened to de-

[Continued on eighth page.]

IS THE REAL BUTLER.

STORY OF THE EX-CONGRESSMAN MISSING FOR FIVE WEEKS.

He Left His Home in West Union, Ia., on Account of Financial Worry—Cannot Account for His Going to Indianapolis, as He Had No Finance—Has Been Selling Books and Thought His Wife Knew Where He Was—Sketch of His Career in Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman Walter H. Butler, who has been missing from his home at West Union, Ia., for five weeks and whose family thought him dead, was seen here today just after he had an interview with Congressman Bynum, with whom he was well acquainted in Congress. Mr. Butler is in great distress of mind on account of financial troubles, and the knowledge that his brother James Butler of the Navy Department is in Iowa searching for him has increased his worry.

"Why I came to Indianapolis," he said, "I can't understand. I had no plans and I have none now, except to find work. I can do anything from saw wood to write editorials on a newspaper. For years I owned the Fayette County *Union* at my home in West Union, but after leaving Congress two years ago everything has been going wrong with me and I had to let my paper go for debts. Then my normal college at Oelwein began to run down and was not paying expenses. Everything I own is mortgaged, including my residence and furniture. I expect my $6,000 home at West Union to be sold in February, and I began to worry until I struck out to find new work. I taught classes in the college until 4 o'clock the afternoon I left, five weeks ago Friday, and took a train twenty minutes later. Why I did so I do not know. I had no change of clothes, not even an extra collar. I remember going to Quincy and then taking a train to this city, where I arrived with $250 in my pocket, all the money I had in the world. I had a gold watch when I left, but that is gone, and I can't say whether I sold or lost it.

Starts Selling Books.

"The day I arrived in Indianapolis I met E. J. Hoeb, President of the Indianapolis Business College, and went to selling books for him. By this means I have made a few dollars more than a living since then. I wrote to my wife, who is living with my only child at West Union, telling her I would send money as soon as I made any. My mind was in great distress and I must have misdirected the letter or she would know I was all right. Since coming here I have sold books in Mooresville, Martinsville, Gosport, Spencer, and Carmel. At Spencer I met Mrs. I. H. Fowler, an old friend of my native town of Springboro, Pa. I did not communicate with my people because I had no plans and was not making enough money to help them. I am in good health and do not believe I have been out of my mind, although I cannot account for my action in coming here."

The ex-Congressman was a member of the Fifty-second Congress and acquired brief notoriety in Congress as "Pansy" Butler of Iowa, a name given him for fathering a bill which proposed that the stars should be placed in the American flag in the shape of a pansy, which he advocated should be henceforth recognized as the national flower. He has lived in Iowa twenty years and was once a candidate on the Iowa Democratic ticket for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was prominent in Iowa politics. His brother-in-law, E. M. Steadman, for eighteen years has been at the head of the Treasury Secret Service in Iowa. Under Cleveland's first administration Mr. Butler was Superintendent of the Tenth Division Railway Mail Service, having entered the service as mail clerk and being seven times promoted. After the election of Harrison Butler was laid off and ran for Congress in the Fourth Iowa District, which was 3,500 Republican, being elected in the Democratic landslide that year. He ran again for the Fifty-third Congress, but was defeated. He applied for the position of General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at Washington under Cleveland last year, having the names of 212 Democratic Congressmen on his application, but was turned down, he says, by political enemies in his own State. Since then, Mr. Butler says, everything he has attempted has turned out badly. He is a graduate of the Wisconsin University, class '75.

To Be Legislative Reporter.

Butler is distressed over a dispatch from Oelwein, Ia., in today's papers stating that his brother does not believe he is here, but believes him dead, and is sorry his family has gone to expense in looking for him, something, he says, his family cannot afford. He reported the last session of the Iowa Legislature for a syndicate of Democratic papers and expects to do the same in Indiana when the Legislature meets here next week. He says he has not the necessary cash to buy a ticket home and will not go back until he sees some chance of making a living in Iowa.

Tonight Chief of Police Powell received a telegram from James Butler, at Oelwein, Ia., brother of the ex-Congressman, to detain the missing brother until his relatives could come after him. The Sheriff from Butler's home also telegraphed asking information. The police have not seen Butler and were ignorant of his whereabouts in the city of which the newspapers alone hold the information.

BUTLER'S CAREER AS IOWA POLITICIAN.

His Disappearance the Greatest Mystery in the State for Many Years.

OELWEIN, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—If Walt Butler has been found at Indianapolis as reported it clears up a mystery that has caused more excitement in Northern Iowa than any other event which has occurred, for years. Butler was a member of the Fifty-second Congress from this, the Fourth District. He was defeated for reelection by Thomas Updegraff, the present Republican member. As a politician he is one of the best known known men in the State, having stumped it nearly every campaign for several years in the interests of the Democratic party. He was also at one time District Agent for the United States Railway Mail Service under the previous Cleveland administration located at St. Paul, Minn. Since his last defeat at the polls he has been engaged in various enterprises.

He was President and principal of the Upper Iowa Normal School, located at this place, which position he occupied up to the time of his disappearance. It was thought he was doing well, but accounts differ. The school was certainly well conducted during his incumbency and, to all appearances, successfully. If he was a gambler it was not generally known, but there appears now to be no doubt of it. He is a man of notable presence and would attract attention at any time or place; a finished and forcible speaker and was always in demand. His habits were peculiar and he had apparently no conception whatever of the value of money, always spending it freely when he had it to spend. This characteristic has been the cause of all his troubles, no doubt, as it kept him always in debt.

How He Disappeared.

Thursday, Nov. 22 last, Butler notified the teachers and pupils that on account of his suffering from a severe headache the school would close early that day, but would reopen on the following morning at the usual hour. From the school he went directly to the Chicago Great Western depot, meeting and conversing with several people on the way, who noticed nothing unusual in his actions. According to the story of the ticket agent he purchased a ticket to Fairbanks and return. The last of the form sold to that point on that day. From that time on nothing definite is known as to his movements. It has been generally understood he went to Fairbanks to take part in a little game that had been arranged for by a number of Oelwein and Fairbanks sporting men, but it has never been satisfactorily proven that he left the train at that point. No person saw him do so, and the bus men and station men at Fairbanks say not.

Conductor O'Brien, who was in charge of the train, while he does not know Butler personally, says a man answering his description gave him a dollar in payment of his fare from Oelwein to Waterloo, but did not use a Fairbank ticket. He noticed the peculiar actions of the man and cautioned the brakeman to watch him to see if he got off at Waterloo, but it seems the brakeman does not remember whether he left the train or not. On the other hand, the first half of ticket No. 49, which the agent claims was sold to Butler, has been turned into the Auditor's office of the railway company at St. Paul properly punched.

Theories have been advanced and talked about on street corners that Walt Butler was murdered either in a quarrel or for his money. Insinuations have been thrown out and published that the gamblers knew more than they dare tell, but trustworthy proof to that effect has been wanting. Hundreds of rumors have been run down and proven unsatisfactory. What is mystifying people here is how could Walt Butler, a man well known in nearly every city, town, and hamlet in the State, get out of it without discovery and disappear completely, as if the earth had swallowed him up. Mrs. Butler is at Vinton, Ia., and cannot be communicated with tonight.

Brother Does Not Credit the Story.

James Butler, a brother of Walter, can not credit the fact that he has been found. He says he has no relatives in Indianapolis. In spite of the reports, therefore, the following reward will be issued tomorrow:

A reward of $500 is offered by the City of Oelwein for the recovery of the murdered body of Walter H. Butler if found at or in the vicinity of Oelwein or Fairbank, Ia., within three months.

R. E. HOUGH, Mayor.

The above, together with what is offered by the family of the missing man, makes a reward of $1,250 for the recovery of his body.

BAD SHOWING BY GOOD OFFICERS.

Inefficient Policemen Get the Best of the Examinations.

Inspector Schaack was not altogether pleased with the result of the examination Saturday. "It was just as I feared it would be," he said yesterday; "some of the best and most faithful police officers in my division made the poorest showing. One of my men, whom I would scarcely trust out of my sight on a matter of importance, was among the first to finish. Then one of the most faithful of my men, an officer whom I would trust any place under any circumstances, was among the last to hand in his papers. This was the case generally. I can call to mind one man who was at the Haymarket square riot. I have seen him a dozen times under the most trying circumstances and have never known him to flinch. I know there is nothing on the face of the earth that could scare him, yet he was nervous and completely unstrung at the examination. This was generally the case. The 'skate' officers went through without a tremor, while the good ones were all broken up.

"There was one question asked," he continued, "something like this: 'If ten revolvers cost $67 how much will one revolver cost?' I heard one of the best officers in my district discussing the answer with one of his comrades. He said the answer was $11.50, because he said he had bought a revolver at that price two weeks before. This same officer went into a burning building less than two years ago at the risk of his life and carried out two children. I have examined him orally and he can tell where every public building is located, the routes of every street-car line, and knows the police regulations by heart. Yet when compelled to write the answers he was completely at sea. During the strike last summer he was sent over to the Stock-Yards district. On two different occasions he was complimented by the Inspector in charge for bravery. He never had the advantage of a school education, but is one of the best men on the police force today."

John W. Ela, when seen in regard to the criticism of the papers handed in by the officers, said they would be placed in the hands of business men and not school teachers or college professors. "They will of course be carefully criticised," he said, "but they will be judged by men who are capable of appreciating the circumstances under which the answers were written."

BOY SAVES THREE FROM DROWNING.

He Fails to Reach Laura Binzel, Who Perishes in Oconomowoc Lake.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Laura Binzel, the 15-year-old daughter of Peter Binzel, a wealthy Oconmoowoc brewer, was drowned in Oconomowoc Lake this afternoon and two girls and a boy were heroically rescued from a like fate by Emil Steinavel, a 16-year-old boy. The lake was crowded with skaters at the time. Laura Binzel, Emma Notbohm, Julia Schoen, and John Haveneer ventured out to where the channel of the river runs through the lake. The ice was thin, it broke, and the party was precipitated into the water. This party of skaters was making for the opposite shore and was followed by a number of others. As soon as those following heard the ice crack they fled, leaving the party of children to their fate. Emil Steinavel, seeing the predicament of his companions, went to their rescue. The boy jumped into the hole in the ice where each of the drowning party was struggling to get a hold on the edge of the ice. He succeeded in holding three of them up. The people who had fled, perceiving the bravery of the boy, ventured to the scene of the accident and assisted him in rescuing the three half-drowned victims, and finally succeeded in bringing them to a firm footing. Little Miss Binzel got under the ice. The water at that point is seventy feet deep. Young Steinavel, not daunted by his struggles, bravely dived after her several times. He went under the ice. Those who saw him were bewildered at the daring of the lad, who, despite the fact that the thermometer was at 16° below the freezing point, and that he was hampered with heavy clothing, persisted in diving for the unfortunate girl. His efforts did not succeed, however, and he was obliged to give up the search. Tomorrow Charles Peak, a diver from this city, will endeavor to recover the body.

TWO EVENTS IN THE ASTOR FAMILY.

Remains of the Dead to Reach New York the Day of a Big Dinner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—This society event was announced today: "The season of dinners has begun, and popular or professional diners-out are receiving invitations every day. Mrs. J. J. Astor has cards out for a dinner on the 8th."

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Mortuary event, by cable this morning: "The body of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was placed on board the steamer Aurania yesterday. The Aurania sailed for New York today." The dead Mrs. Astor's remains will reach New York about the time the other Mrs. Astor's big dinner is ready.

SHUN THE BIG SWEDE

CONFIDENCE MAN GULLS A LIST AND STILL HAS THE CASH.

Catches John Uker at the Polk Street Depot for $120—Interests Carl Carlson in a Two-Headed Girl and Makes $195—Gustav Carper's Interest in the Same Girl Costs Him $425—E. J. Comstock Pays $220 and Charles Austrian $18—May Be Others Yet to Hear From.

Confidence men who swarm around the Polk Street Depot made an unusually good living yesterday. Just how much they secured they only know, but from the number and amount of complaints to the police the haul must have been a big one.

An unusual feature in the swindles was that nearly all the confidence work was done by one man. He is known to the police as the "Big Swede."

John Uker of Marble Rock, Ia., was the first to complain. Uker can't talk English very well, but he has a vivid imagination and

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE.

a great idea of the wonders of Chicago. He had saved a considerable sum of money as a farmhand in Iowa and after investing in a ticket to Copenhagen, Denmark, near which place he formerly lived, he had $120 left. He had it in his pocket when he landed in the Polk Street Depot.

Sees He is Green.

The "Big Swede" was Uker, recognized him as "green," and then introduced himself. He said he was a cattle man from Montana who had made "a stake" and was going back to his old home in Stockholm. It was not long before the confidence man and Uker were bosom friends. Then they went out to take a drink. Both were to take the same train for New York City and they might as well be friendly at once. They strolled up the street to Joseph Van Eyck's saloon, No. 43 Plymouth place. They had a drink and then commenced to shake dice. When Uker finished his $120 was gone, as was the "Big Swede."

Carl Carlson of Salt Lake City was the next man the "Big Swede" met. Carlson has been working in Utah the last five years and had $195 after he had bought a ticket to Stockholm. He had determined to make a big impression on the old folks and had invested in a huge fur-trimmed overcoat and a black slouch hat. He had these left last night, that was about all. Carlson was also wandering about the depot when the "Big Swede" came along. The two men struck up an acquaintance and the confidence man proposed that they go and see a two-headed girl. Carlson was willing. Again the "Big Swede" led the way to Van Eyck's saloon. Again he drank to the health of the man who was to be his companion on a long trip by land and sea. Then he proposed that Carlson and he shake dice to see who should pay for the drinks. Carlson isn't sure whether or not his companion paid the bar bill. He knows, however, that all his money is gone. The police want him to stay in town and prosecute the confidence man when they catch them. Carlson thinks, however, he had better commence walking if he wants to get back to Salt Lake City by spring.

The Same Man.

Gustav Cooper thinks it is the "Big Swede" who now has his money. He isn't sure, but his description of the man who was going to Hamburg with him tallies with that of the confidence man who met Uker and Carlson. Cooper also wanted to see a two-headed girl. He didn't see the girl and he does not know exactly where he was taken, but it was to a saloon and he shook dice. He had $425 when he went into the place. He did not have car fare when he came out.

E. J. Comstock of New Berlin, N. Y., had $220. He is also "broke," and he thinks the "Big Swede" is the man who secured the money. His ambition did not run to two-headed girls or traveling companions to Europe. What he wanted was a good investment for his cash—bonds, or something equally reliable. The man he met gave him exactly what he wanted. It was a big piece of blue paper covered with fine printing and having the words and figures "one thousand" stamped across its face in several places. In reality it was an advertisement for a cigar. Comstock didn't notice that part. When his new friend asked for a loan of $250, offering the "bond" as security and explaining that as it was Sunday he could not get the paper cashed at the banks, the man from New Berlin gave up. He didn't have $250 in cash, but gave up $220, the loan to be repaid today.

Charles Austrian of Packwaukee, Wis., escaped easier than the others. He did not have so much. He came to Chicago with the intention of staying only a day or two and then going back home. He had $18.75 and a return ticket. He has 75 cents and a return ticket.

The man upon whom the police lay the blame for nearly all of yesterday's work is well known around the Polk Street Depot, where he can be found almost any day. Aside from his nickname of the "Big Swede" no one knows what to call him. He is about 38 years old, of medium build, and rather tall. He has scanty hair and a reddish mustache. Yesterday he wore a black suit, a long gray ulster, and a black slouch hat. He has not been arrested and the only man the police were able to locate and who they thought might be connected with the swindles is the bartender at Van Eyck's saloon. He is locked up.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, cooler, northerly winds.

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Flirt After Flirt at Washburn.
Easy if You Know It.
7 Heavy Loss of Life by the British Storm.
Last Days of Robert Louis Stevenson.
John Fitzgerald Is Dead.
They Plead for the Sabbath.
8 Charles Singer Steals His Sweetheart.
Tributes Paid to Dead G. A. R. Veterans.
9 Springfield Hears of Lincoln's Murder.
Last Days on the Stock Exchange.
11 Six Men Injured in a Gas Explosion.
Winners on the Turf for the Last Year.
Criticisms of the Home Saloon Plan.

A. P. A.'S ISSUE AN INVITATION.

Denunciation of the Pope's Recent Order Is on the Program.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The A. P. A. organizations of this city have invited the members of secret organizations referred to in the Pope's edict to be present next Sunday at a union A. P. A. meeting at which the edict is to be defined and denounced.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—Dr. L. C. White, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, Knights of Pythias, in an interview concerning the order and the recent Papal edict, says: "It seems that it is a matter which each individual must settle for himself, and I take it that each Catholic Knight of Pythias will have to settle with himself the comparative ties binding him to the absolute obeyance of the temporal decrees of the Pope or the observance of the ties binding him to his fraternity. I presume the effect may be different in various localities. The devout Catholic who thinks every wish of the Pope must be sacredly observed will feel he must withdraw. Conversely, the man who considers himself his own master in worldly affairs will remain in the order, if he is devoted to its principles. I have talked with several Catholic Knights of Pythias concerning the question, and they all say they intend to remain in the order. This pronouncement of the Pope against the Knights of Pythias comes I believe from the advanced and pronounced requirements of our order. The Supreme Lodge had decreed that each member must be loyal to the government under which he lives in preference to all other allegiances. You can see where that would fail to please the Pope."

WRECK OF THE SUNSET LIMITED.

It Happens in Arizona and Is Without Serious Results.

Dispatches yesterday announced the Southern Pacific company's Sunset Limited as being wrecked at Ochoa, Ari., due to the burning of a bridge at that point. W. G. Neimyer, General Western Agent of the company, is in receipt of a telegram saying that none of the passengers were injured and that the accident will not interfere with the service. The private car Cleopatra with its occupants escaped unharmed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

All the prisoners who were confined in the county jail of Person County, N. C., have made their escape. They were able to secure their liberty by cutting through the iron floor of the cage and then tunneling through the brick wall.

An important meeting of the representative men of the Seaboard Air Line has been in session in Raleigh, N. C., for two days. The conference was for the purpose of formulating a plan for developing the territory through which the road runs.

Sylvester Yeamn, part owner of the Black Wonder mining claim in the Cripple Creek, Colo., district, on which Richard Newell, chief engineer of the Midland Terminal railway, was recently shot and killed by A. W. Van Houton, has been held as an accessory to the murder.

The *Commercial Appeal* has placed its plant at the disposal of the women of Memphis, Tenn., who will edit the paper for one issue and receive the revenue accruing therefrom for the purpose of starting a fund to build a woman's temple in this city similar to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Building in Chicago. The edition will appear on St. Valentine's day, Feb. 14.

LAST EDITION.

COME NIGH TO DEATH

Five in a Carriage Run Down by Speeding Coaches.

GATES SHUT OFF ESCAPE.

No Danger Signal Is Given to Warn One of Peril.

CARRIAGE TORN TO PIECES.

Though Badly Hurt, the Occupants Escape Alive.

RAILROAD MEN ARE ARRESTED.

A closed carriage in which were four women and a driver was bowled over and crushed and pushed for 200 feet by Rock Island coaches doing a "flying switch" at the Harrison street crossing yesterday afternoon. All the occupants were badly hurt and that any escaped alive is a marvel.

The Injured.

The injured are:

CHRISTIN, Mrs. ARTHUR, injured internally, left cheek cut, bruised about the body; may die.

CHRISTIN, BERTHA, 12 years, daughter of Mrs. C. Christin, cut and bruised on arms, shoulders, and face; prostrated by shock.

CHRISTIN, JEANNE, 14 years old, daughter of Mrs. C. Christin, slightly injured.

CHRISTIN, Mrs. C., Ottawa, Can., injured internally, badly bruised and cut on right shoulder, arms, face, and neck.

O'CONNOR, DENNIS, carriage driver, injured internally, cut on both shoulders, bruised about the head and body; taken to his home, No. 168 Colorado avenue; may die.

The Christins were taken to the home of Mrs. Arthur Christin, No. 423 West Harrison street. Her husband is a bottler at No. 423 West Harrison street.

The passenger coach which ran into the carriage was being switched into the Rock Island depot.

Dennis O'Connor is a driver for Liveryman Michael Costello, West Lake street. Yesterday afternoon he went to the home of Mrs. Christin to take Mrs. C. Christin to the Polk street depot. The latter had been spending the holidays in Chicago and with her two daughters was about to return to her home in Ottawa, Canada.

No Danger Signal Out.

When O'Connor reached the railroad crossing he found the gates open and no danger signal in view. He drove leisurely over the tracks. As he neared the east side of the crossing he heard the clanging of a locomotive bell. Looking south O'Connor saw two passenger coaches coming rapidly. He was about to urge his horses forward, when the east gates fell, cutting off his escape. O'Connor then tried to turn his horses to the left and get off the track, but he was too late. The forward coach of the two, which had been sent up the track at a rapid speed to make a "flying switch," crashed into the carriage. O'Connor was thrown high and long to the back of one of his prostrate horses and was rolled along fifty feet with the horse and carriage and then thrown between two other tracks.

The carriage with its four imprisoned passengers was pushed and rolled for 200 feet to the entrance of the passenger depot. The body of the carriage was splintered to kindling wood, the top crushed and torn; three of the wheels were broken to bits, two of them not having a single spoke left in the hubs; the iron braces were bent double in many places.

The two coaches had been sent up the track with great force to send them into the depot. They had been given impetus enough to run these three blocks and when they struck the carriage they had not traveled more than half that distance, and the locomotive had been detached and was half a block away. One man was on the rear coach and when the crash came he applied one brake. This, with the obstruction of the horses and carriage, stopped the coaches.

Policemen from the Harrison Street Station, firemen from Engine Company No. 21, next door to the station, and onlookers ran to the rescue.

Taken from the Wreck.

Splintered pieces of the carriage were torn away and the women, all of whom were fainting, were taken out. They were carried to the engine-house. A physician made a hasty examination of their injuries. The women were wrapped in blankets and placed in the ambulance and taken home. Both Mrs. C. Christin and Mrs. Arthur Christin gave way to hysteria.

Dennis O'Connor was picked up unconscious and bleeding and carried to the ambulance house, where he partly revived. After being warmly wrapped in blankets he was taken to his home.

The clothing of all was torn to tatters and bits of the garments, blood stained, were picked up along the tracks. Both of the horses were cut and bruised. One of them, a fine black, was so severly cut in the side that a veterinary said it would be impossible to save the animal, and it was shot.

The carriage was struck by passenger coach No. 307, which was pushed into the depot by engine No. 85. Capt. Hartnett was notified of the accident at his house and at once came to the station. He ordered the arrest of the train crew, and Engineer J. E. Kinsberry, Fireman W. E. Waller, and Switchmen W. A. Vale, M. W. Smith, and Fred Howe. They were locked up on a charge of criminal carelessness.

According to the story of Driver O'Connor Watchman John Sachariche was grossly negligent. O'Connor said he thought he might have escaped the collision if the watchman had not lowered the gates in the faces of his horses. It is said the bell on the engine was not rung until after the coaches had been detached from the engine and had almost reached the crossing.

The additional charge of violating the ordinance requiring the ringing of the engine bell at a railroad crossing was placed against Engineer Kinsbury. Bail for each prisoner was fixed at $3,000 on each charge and was furnished by Warren G. Purdy, First Vice-President of the Rock Island road, and the prisoners were released.

DIES AS HER HUSBAND PROPHESIES.

Mrs. Tott, an Aged Pauper, Expires in an Illinois Poorhouse.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Margaret Tott, aged 78 years, died at the St. Clair County Poorhouse yesterday evening. When informed that death was near she begged pathetically to be removed from the almshouse. She said that when she left her husband in Germany forty years ago he told her she would die in an American poorhouse. To prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy she begged for her removal. Her request came too late. Her story was hardly told when she expired.

BYRNES MAY NOT QUIT

REQUEST FOR RETIREMENT A STEPPING-STONE TO GREATER POWER.

He Bases His Desire to Go on the Limitations Imposed by Ignorant Commissioners—He Would Stay If the New Mayor of New York Desires, Which Would Mean Greater Scope in Handling the Police—To Root Out Fraud in Brooklyn—New York News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Supt. Byrnes spoke freely today as to the reasons that impelled him to resign. He says:

"I have been thirty-two years with my nose to the grindstone in the Police Department, and I don't know much of anything else. For twelve years I was in charge of the Detective Bureau and then Murray became paralyzed and I was forced against my will into the position of Superintendent. Before that I was Chief Inspector, an office which was created for me, and which was abolished when I became Superintendent. During the time I was in charge of the Detective Bureau I was entirely outside the ordinary discipline of the department, and was devoted wholly to the detection of crime, and when I became Superintendent I saw certain abuses existed. These I tried to remedy as best I could. Assuming that blackmail was being collected for protection I made up my mind those who paid it could not afford to admit it, since it would ruin the business for which they paid protection. Just so long as they did so it was certain no one would squeal. I knew the Commissioners wouldn't believe the testimony of uncorroborated men if they could be persuaded to testify. Neither would the District-Attorney nor the grand jury. What was I to do?

"In view of this I selected certain precincts—the Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, and others—and began to shift the Captains about at short intervals. I knew this would break up the paying of protection sooner than anything else I could do. If men who were blackmailed had a new Captain to deal with every few weeks they were bound to get discouraged. I kept the Captain in a precinct just as long as I believed his presence would best serve the ends of the department. The first trouble I had which made me think of resigning was before election day, 1892, when Commissioner Martin came in and spoke to the Captains assembled in my room. I was hot all through. His remarks were incendiary in character, and when he got through I jumped up and said I would cut the uniform off any man who failed to obey my instructions. Then I proceeded to lay down the law as I understood it. Martin had spoken of the United States Marshals as disreputable persons. I told the Captains the Federal Government was great enough to accept all responsibility for the men it appointed, and the Police Department of this city had nothing to do in the matter. It had come down to the question whether a man should be protected in his right of suffrage or hindered by the Police Department. When it was over Mr. Martin sneaked out the side door without saying a word.

He Scores the Commissioners.

"Several times after this I thought of resigning. I began to get tired of the whole matter, but I'm an aggressive fellow, and I thought I owed a duty to the people of New York, and I decided to fight back and continue in the office until such time as I could leave my position in the hands of some one calculated to fill it to good advantage. The whole trouble was I was a policeman and nothing else. The Commissioners wanted to use the department to further their own political interests and that of their party. They are men who by their training and instincts are unfit for the positions they have been trying to fill. Every new Commissioner has a hobby of his own, and he spends three or four months experimenting on it to the detriment of the discipline of the department."

"Is your request to be retired final?" was asked. "Would you under any circumstances reconsider it?"

"I think it is final. Anything I can do to further the ends of justice or to assist the incoming Mayor, or to assist in the reorganization of the department I am ready to do. I have read a lot of suggestions for reorganization, but they are for the most part impracticable. The department must be reconstructed so that those abuses can't creep in. It can be done. So far as Dr. Parkhurst is concerned I don't believe it would have been possible to bring about the present condition of affairs had it not been for the public sentiment he created. I say that in his favor. I think this agitation is obliged to result in good, but there should be the greatest care to see that whatever scheme is adopted should be practical, for it will affect the force for twenty-five years to come.

Awaits Pleasure of the New Mayor.

"The hostility of the Commissioners dates from the time of the trouble with Martin about the United States Marshals. I was simply doing my duty as a police officer, and the Commissioners wanted to use the department for something else. I am independent of the department and am not like a fellow trying to knock around and skin somebody out of a few dollars. I say to my resignation I can simply say I await the pleasure of the Mayor-elect."

Supt. Byrnes several times spoke of his request to be retired as a "resignation." It appears to be something different from that. His pension on retirement would be $3,000 a year; on resignation, nothing.

Dr. Parkhurst Not Satisfied.

Mayor-elect Strong says he is going to keep Byrnes' letter until he is installed and ask the Corporation Counsel what to do about it. Dr. Parkhurst says:

"I shall prepare a statement tomorrow. It is a foregone conclusion. To me it is awfully disappointing. I have insisted that the same treatment exactly should be given to Byrnes as the rest of the witnesses. The structure, whose tower courses were laid so magnificently, has not had its capstone put on it, and the Senate Investigating committee did not want to put on a capstone. There has been no break whatsoever between Mr. Goff and me. There is no likelihood of any."

Supt. Byrnes was shown to headquarters at 8 a. m. today and proceeded to "clean house." For this awful and mysterious process thus undertaken out of season he closed the shutters of his office, lighted the gas, invited in Sergt. Mangin, his private secretary, and locked the door. The two men spent the day collecting, assorting, auditing, and tying into small bundles the private papers of the Superintendent. Mr. Byrnes wished to get everything into such shape that he would be able to give way to his successor at a moment's notice.

TO ROUT OUT FRAUD IN BROOKLYN.

Taking Snap Shot Pictures of Excise Violations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Information of fraud and corruption in the city government of Brooklyn during past administrations has come to the Law Enforcement Society over there, which, if it can be substantiated in court and the penalty of the law meted out, will result in several Brooklyn men serving a term in Sing Sing.

The society is hard at work bringing evidence out quietly to be used by a commission. The society now has ten good detectives at work and some of them have had the benefit of Dr. Parkhurst's advice and have worked for him in the line of supplying Goff with much information. Col. Beecher, who is to prosecute the excise violation cases of the society, will commence his labors this week with about sixteen complaints, which will come up in the police courts. Mr. Beecher will have an opportunity then to place in evidence some of the snap shots secured for the society. Some of these were made at the saloons at which arrests were made and the Justices will be confronted with a line of proof new to excise prosecutions.

A saloonkeeper always asks for a jury trial, and is reasonably sure of acquittal. This photograph business is to offset such a possibility. Each time the camera man goes out his route is changed and a new man takes his place. The saloonkespers are thus prevented from making the acquaintance of the men. The detectives follow the same plan. The Kodak work is in charge of a professional photographer and he employs as assistants the men best fitted for the work of taking a good picture through an overcoat buttonhole. If the saloon proprietors get a good glimpse of those machines there would be some maimed photographers for the society to pension. About thirty pictures had been taken up to tonight, and they tell volumes more than verbal evidence. In one the camera man caught five men in a group entering a side door, a policeman standing a few feet away with his back to the saloon and his face to the camera, and a little girl hurrying away with a pail. In another three blue coats are in conversation with a man who has just satisfied his thirst in the saloon. The kodak is after the policeman who is taken suddenly sick and drinks brandy at the side door.

TALMAGE'S OLD FLOCK TO DISBAND.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation to Organize a New Church.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, of which the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was for so many years pastor, voted today to disband and organize an entirely new church society. They were led to take this action by the hopelessness of meeting the obligations of an indebtedness of some $21,000 to $45,000 and at the same time meet the running expenses of the church. This action was taken after a thorough discussion, eighty-four votes being in favor of organizing anew and none against it. The sessions will have to be disbanded by the presbytery. The organization of a new church will be discussed. The church was originally named the Central Presbyterian. At the close of the meeting hard things were said about those of the trustees who are said to be responsible for the fact that the insurance on the church was $100,000, when it ought to have been $160,000. Those present denied this was an effort to repudiate debts. They claim the members are too poor to shoulder this debt, for which nobody is personally liable. The creditors stand some chance of getting paid back if a new organization flourishes.

DALY'S NOVELTIES WILL NOW APPEAR.

Begin with the Japanese Play, "Heart of Ruby"—At Other Play-Houses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—At Daly's "The Taming of the Shrew" will have only nine more evenings to run. The novelties of Mr. Daly's season are now coming, and as there are many of them they will follow one another rapidly. The first will be brought out Thursday, Jan. 10. It is the long promised Japanese play, which was announced as ready for production the season before last. This unique piece is to be called "Heart of Ruby" and is the French piece by Mme. Judith Gautier which ran for a half a year at the Odéon in Paris a few years since. Huntley McCarthy has adapted the piece into English verse.

Palmer's Theater returns to melodrama tomorrow night. "The Fatal Card," which has made a large London success, will then be produced by Charles Frohman, who will give it a cast that will surprise theater goers. Four of the greatest character actors on the stage will be in it, while such excellent artists as E. J. Ratcliffe, May Robson, Agnes Miller, Amy Busby, and R. A. Roberts, will have rôles that will give them every opportunity to do good work. Mr. Frohman believes that the public is now ripe for a melodrama. Haddon Chambers, who wrote "Captain Swift" and "The Idler," shares the authorship of "The Fatal Card" with B. C. Stephenson.

The revival by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at Abbey's Theater of Tom Taylor's drama, "Lady Clancarty," provides a pleasure to the eye and to the artistic sense. "Lady Clancarty" will be the attraction throughout the week. A week of excellent audiences is reported of "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square Theater, especially excellent in consideration of the usual dullness of the holiday time. Preparations are going on for the most remarkable night in the history of the opera, Jan. 10, when the 100th performance will be given.

Bronson Howard has finished a new American comedy which was to be presented at the Empire Theater Jan. 14. In view, however, of the popularity of "The Masqueraders," Mr. Howard has himself proposed a postponement of the production of his play till next season, and a new contract to that effect has been signed.

"Prince Ananias" begins the last two weeks of his prosperous reign at the Broadway Theater tomorrow night.

Wilson Barrett begins the sixth week of his engagement at the American Theater tomorrow night.

"Too Much Johnson" is probably settled in New York for the whole season. Mr. Frohman decided last week he would not be wise to let it depart from the city and canceled the dates for it which had been arranged with outside managers and withdrew, amicably, of course, from a contract with the Boston Museum, where the farce was to have followed the new comic opera, "Westward Ho."

At the Star Theater tomorrow night Denman Thompson will present "The Old Homestead," which has not been seen in New York in a long time.

The managers of the Fifth Avenue Theater and Miss Fanny Davenport's company declare themselves more than satisfied with the business results of the production of "Gismonda." Tomorrow night Miss Davenport will put on a revised version of the second act.

Big holiday audiences are filling the Garden Theater to enjoy "Little Christopher," and not infrequently the seating capacity is exhausted.

Mr. Harrigan's friends have found his theater is open, though rather late, and they are resorting to it in large numbers to see his latest production. "Notoriety." Mr. Hanley thinks the play will have a good run. Mr. Braham's melodies contribute to its popularity as usual.

WILL MAKE HER DEBUT IN "MANON."

Miss Sibyl Sanderson Will Have Jean de Reszke and Plancon to Aid Her.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Miss Sibyl Sanderson, who arrived here today, will make her début in "Manon," with Jean de Reszke as Des Grieux, and Plancon as Des Grieux, Père, as well as a brand new stage-coach, which will come on the stage at full speed, to assist her. This will be the first performance of Massenet's opera here since it was sung in the old Academy, with Minnie Hauk as Manon and Campanini and Del Puente in the cast. The full score of "Thais," which served to bring Miss Sanderson to the stage of the Grand Opera in Paris, as well as "Esclarmonde," the Massenet opera in which she made her début at the Opera Comique, and Saint-Saëns' "Phryne" have all been sent over to the opera-house, but it is not likely they will come any nearer production. There seems to be no part other than Manon in which Miss Sanderson will have an opportunity. She sings Marguerite, Juliette, Gilda, and other rôles, but with Mmes. Melba and Eames for them it is not likely she will be heard outside the Massenet opera.

SUE TO RECOVER "PROTECTION" MONEY.

Proprietors of Pool-Rooms and Policy Shops After the Police.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—It is said proprietors of pool-rooms and policy shops in New York are to form a sort of fast and loose association for the recovery in the civil courts of the moneys they paid to wardmen, Captains, and Inspectors for protection. The Lexow committee drew out much specific testimony as to pool-rooms and policy shops, and in addition to this testimony there is a mass of testimony against almost any one of the police Captains from those who paid them, and this indicates how many suits for recovery might be brought. In many cases wardmen, Captain, and Inspector might be sued jointly. A test case and the recovery of the money might lead others who have been silent to come forward.

GOES ON AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRIP.

Allison V. Armour to Make Researches in South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Allison V. Armour of Chicago, on his yacht, the Ituna, recently sailed from New York for St. Augustine, Fla., on an archæological voyage to South America. On board was Prof. L. M. Marquand of Princeton. The intention of Mr. Armour is to visit Progreso, in Yucatan, and to make researches among the ruins of Chi-Chen-Itza and Uxmal. He will be joined by E. H. Thompson, who was formerly United States Consul at Yucatan, and who is an archæologist of great experience. Mr. Armour proposes taking a trip to Palenque in the State of Chiapas. Notable archæological facts having to do with South America, it is believed, will be the result of Mr. Armour's researches.

"Red Hot" Man Shoots His Assailants.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Edward Steinbank, a "red hot" merchant, was attacked by Frank McDonald and Patrick Sullivan and knocked down. The prostrate man pulled out a revolver and shot both men several times. McDonald is dead and Sullivan's life is despaired of.

MUST PAY OR WALK.

NO MORE FREE RIDES FOR THE NEW YORK LEGISLATORS.

All Attempts to Circumvent the New Constitutional Law Have Proved Futile—President Depew Does Not Favor the Measure—Ingenious Scheme for a Special Train Gets the "Marble Heart"—Strange Attempt to Steal a Church Relic—General Gotham News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Passes for public officials, State or municipal, in New York are abolished by the new Constitution, which goes into effect Tuesday. For weeks members of the Legislature and of the Board of Aldermen have been studying to beat the Constitution. Most of them have given it up. The Aldermen have been evening up matters by getting all the passes they can before 1894 ends. One boasted yesterday he had secured eight passes during the week for himself and friends.

The railroads are not altogether pleased with the new order of things. President Depew of the New York Central said today:

"We expect to live up to the letter of the law. We are not ready yet to fight the Constitution of the State of New York, though I am not in favor of the pass provision. First, I do not believe in legislating by the Constitution. This was a matter for the Legislature to handle. In the next place, I have never seen any evil come from the practice of giving passes to members of the Legislature. The fact that they were given out indiscriminately to all members, friendly or otherwise, took away all elements of bribery."

President Depew has had a great many plans to evade the law laid before him by ambitious statesmen. One rural legislator has purchased an interest in the little country weekly published where he resides, and proposes to ride on an editorial pass.

A number of New York and Kings County Assemblymen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few nights ago evolved a scheme of asking the Central railroad to put on a special train to run from New York every Monday at 3:30 o'clock and back from Albany every Friday afternoon. It was to be an excursion train, with a limited number of tickets. Ostensibly these were to be sold to the general public and the rate of fare was to be a nominal one of 50 cents, but when the general public went after the tickets they were to find all the seats taken.

The scheme would have been a pleasant one for the legislators of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, but the railroad people gave it what Dry-Dollar Sullivan would call the marble heart.

Up to date it looks as if the legislators will have to pay their fares or walk.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL RELIC OF ST. ANNE.

Repeated Efforts of a Burglar to Rob a New York Church.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A burglar entered the Church of St. Jean Baptiste in East Seventy-sixth street last week, with the evident intention of carrying off the relic of St. Anne, which is enshrined there. This is the fourth attempt of the kind made since the relic's arrival from Rome a year ago. In each instance the burglar got into the church by means of a latchkey. After the third attempt the Rev. Father Tetrean engaged a watchman to sleep in the church. Notwithstanding this precaution the burglar got into the edifice last week again. The watchman discovered the fact the following morning when he noticed the door, which he had locked the night before, was open.

The strange feature of these visits is that nothing has ever been missed, although many valuable articles used in divine worship are kept in the church. The belief that the object of the intruder or intruders has been to steal the relic is strengthened by the circumstances that the burglars invariably left traces of having rummaged about in the neighborhood where the relic is exhibited in the daytime. As if anticipating some such attempt, Father Tetrean has made it a rule to lock the relic in his safe every night.

What ultimate object the thief might have in desiring to possess himself of the relic is only conjectural. There are plenty of cases on record in countries of Southern Europe where the apparel of dead saints has been stolen from their bodies by persons who treasured the articles thus secured as sacred heirlooms and relics.

When the presence of the watchman was found to be inadequate safeguard against burglary Father Tetrean had a bolt placed on the door. That this precaution was not superfluous was speedily made apparent, for the following night the church door was again unlocked, probably by the same burglar. The relic is a portion of bone said to have been cut from the wrist of St. Anne. It is alleged to have effected many miraculous cures, one of them having been described last week. Thousands of people daily visit the church in order to have the relic applied.

DR. M'GLYNN WITH HIS OLD FLOCK.

Witnesses the Unique Ceremony of Consecration as Honor to His Successor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—For the first time since he left his flock, nearly eight years ago, Dr. Edward McGlynn sat this morning clad in priestly vestments within the sanctuary of St. Stephen's Church. A little distance away was seated Archbishop Corrigan. The ceremony was the consecration of St. Stephen's Church, now freed from debt. The ceremony of consecration is of infrequent occurrence. It has taken place before today only five times in the City of New York. When the Rev. Charles H. Colton, who succeeded Dr. McGlynn, became rector of St. Stephen's in September, 1887, the church had a debt of $130,000. At exactly noon last Saturday the last installment of this obligation, $6,000, was paid at the Seaman's Savings Bank. The consecration manual calls for an outdoor procession, which shall pass three times around the outer walls of the church, in order that the Archbishop may sprinkle with holy water the foundations of the walls, the upper part of the walls, and the walls at the height of his face. The best that could be done was for the procession to form in the inner court-yard and march out of one of the doors opening upon Twenty-ninth street and in through there. Admission to the high or pontifical mass was by ticket only. The cheapest seat in the church cost $1, and for front seats $2 was charged. Notwithstanding this fact the big church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Archbishop Corrigan, clad in his robes of state, occupied the throne, and there were five other Bishops, 120 priests, twenty scholastics of the Jesuit community, and six seminarians from the theological seminary at Troy within the sanctuary. When Archbishop Corrigan arose to pronounce the benediction he spoke of the great burden of debt which the present pastor had faced when he took charge of St. Stephen's, and by name he personally congratulated Father Colton on his wonderful achievements. Further than this he informed the young priest a special blessing to him and to his church had been cabled from the Pope last Saturday.

NEW HEADQUARTERS AT INDIANAPOLIS

John McBride to Run the Federation of Labor from That City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—John McBride, who succeeds Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in this city today. The first meeting of the new Executive Council will be held here Tuesday. Mr. McBride will then begin his work as chief officer. The meeting will be the last in this city, as the new President will move his headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind.

REPUBLICANS DROPPED FROM THE ROLL

Wholesale Violation of Civil Service Law by New York's Postmaster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Postmaster Dayton has sent notices of dismissal to forty-two men in the New York Postoffice. The changes made constitute the most flagrant violation of the civil service law made during the present administration. For the first time in more than a generation it makes a difference in the postoffice whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat. Every man dropped, with one exception, is a Republican. No charge of any sort was made against one of them. The same partisan discrimination was made in reductions and promotions. A comparison of notes among several of the employés today failed to show a man promoted who is not a Democrat, or a man reduced who is not a Republican. Some of the promotions have gone to men who have had charges of drunkenness or neglect against them. Many of the men dropped have never had a complaint of any sort against them. The charges made, of whatever kind, show the most petty, personal, and vindictive form of partisanship. Postmaster Dayton has been preparing for the reorganization of his force upon a personal-machine-and-incidentally-Democratic basis for some time.

PLANS FOR "TRILBY" BEING RUSHED.

Manager Palmer Has Not Decided Whom to Cast for the Part.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—"Since the announcement that I proposed to produce a dramatization of 'Trilby,'" says Manager A. M. Palmer, "I have received scores of letters from young women whose names I never heard before who think they can impersonate Du Maurier's heroine to the life. As a matter of fact I haven't decided who shall play Trilby. Miss Virginia Harned may be cast for the part, but, as I say, it is not settled. E. J. Henley may play the part of Svengali, and, I think, would do it well, but that, too, is still undecided. A great many people have said they do not consider 'Trilby' a suitable story for dramatization. I am of an entirely different opinion. I think it is an extremely strong dramatic story. The love story of Trilby and Little Billee, her self-sacrifice at his mother's prayer, her career under the hypnotic influence of Svengali, and her final breakdown and death—can a playwright ask for better material? Of course, the hypnotic singing and all that can only be suggested, but the story itself can be put on the stage, and in an attractive way, too, I think. Some persons have said, too, no sensational novel ever does well as a play. They don't know what they are talking about."

Paul M. Potter is hard at work on the dramatization of "Trilby," and he said today he had already completed the scenario. This will have to be submitted to Mr. Du Maurier for his approval, and the work can then be finished quickly. Mr. Palmer wishes to make the production just as soon as he possibly can, and it may be Boston will see the play first, but that, like the formation of the cast, is a matter still to be decided.

DOCTOR WANTS HIS BILL PAID FIRST.

Refuses to Give a Death Certificate for H. W. Cressy at West Point.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Henry W. Cressy, formerly a paymaster in the United States navy, died at a hotel at West Point yesterday. Though he is said to have left an estate worth several thousand dollars, a doctor's and an undertaker's claims interfered for a time with the removal of the body to New York for burial. Cressy's father, who was a commander in the United States navy, left a comfortable fortune, and on the death of the widow a year ago it was divided between the children—Mrs. Hauxhurst and Mrs. Claude Berard of New York and the ex-paymaster. Harry is said to have turned his share over to G. Warry Watson, a Wall street operator, for safekeeping. Watson came up last night and made arrangements with the undertakers to ship the body to New York, and then called on Dr. Brown, the attending physician, for a death certificate. The doctor, it is said, refused to give the certificate until his bill was paid. Then the undertaker became alarmed, and he also wanted pay in advance. Watson had enough to pay the undertaker, but the body could not be removed without the doctor's certificate. The doctor was paid and the certificate secured. The undertaker, it is said, declares if his money is not forthcoming when he reaches New York he will hold the body until it is.

TO INVESTIGATE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Chamber of Commerce to Ask for Another Lexow Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Chamber of Commerce will demand from the incoming Legislature the appointment of a committee which will have power to investigate the municipal departments of this city as the Senate committee has investigated the Police Department. A meeting of the Chamber has been called for next Thursday, and at that meeting ex-President Charles Stewart Smith, who is Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Reform, will present a report making specific charges against several departments and a resolution asking for a legislative investigation. Mr. Smith today refused to say what the charges were or even in what departments, but made this statement: "What we want is an open and public investigation, which will show what men are honest and what men are not. We want to know in what departments bribery and corruption exist, and the Commissioners of Accounts are not in a position to find that out. The matter has been discussed carefully and thoughtfully, and we have come to the conclusion that for the public good further investigation must be held and that the Legislature is the proper body to carry it on."

ORANGES MAY DOUBLE IN PRICE.

Ravages of the Frost in Florida Will Create a Big Scarcity.

Local orange dealers are of the opinion that the recent cold spell in Florida will cause the price of oranges to advance 100 per cent within the next week. In addition to the spoliation of the Southern fruit, the California supply is not sufficient for the demand and oranges will have to be imported to supply the deficiency. The duty on the latter will materially increase the price of oranges to the box, which is now $2, and in all probability will advance to $3.50 during the week. John G. Garibaldi of Garibaldi & Cuneo said it was difficult to speculate on the effect of the severe weather in Florida. "Half of the crop," he said, "has been gathered and the other half remains on the trees and according to a dispatch from Jacksonville, which I read in THE TRIBUNE this morning, has been entirely destroyed. As the next crop of oranges will not be gathered until next November the California supply will not be sufficient to meet the demand and I think the price of oranges may be doubled."

"Do you remember a similar occurrence?"

"Yes, five or six years ago the mercury went down to 18° above, but the cold weather lasted only for a day. Still, the damage done was great, not to be compared, however, with the present. I would not be surprised if oranges would be as scarce as apples were some time ago. That being the case those who have oranges should keep them locked in a vault."

HE GETS A LAUGH ON PROF. COE.

Student Floors the Evanston Pedagogue on a Puzzling Argument.

George A. Coe, Professor of Philosophy in Northwestern University, who is considered one of the hardest of men to corner in an argument, met his match recently. A special class in metaphysics was discussing the question whether or not animals have the power of reasoning. Prof. Coe argued that they had not, and one of the students called his attention to the fact that when a hen has been setting for three weeks she pecks at the eggs and breaks them, thus enabling the little chicks to get out. The professor was asked if he did not think the hen reasoned that it was time for the egg to hatch. "No," said the professor; "I think her nervous system is so organized that three weeks after she lays the egg she has an instinctive desire to peck at it. She does it from instinct, not reason." "Well, then," argued the student, "how is it when she sits on ducks' eggs." Prof. Coe admitted that the laugh was on him, and is hunting for a better illustration.

SWIMS FIFTY FEET UNDER THE ICE.

Man of 66 Wins a Bet but Gets in Jail for Risking His Life.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—George Warren of Elwood, 66 years old, while under the influence of liquor attempted to cross the Missouri River on the thin ice as a result of a wager. When only a foot from shore he broke through and disappeared under the ice. He appeared at an opening fifty feet down stream and swam to the shore, winning the $5 bet. Warren was arrested for risking his life.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

HE WILL ROB NO MORE

ED HARRITY OF THE MARKET STREET GANG LIES DEAD.

Eleven Other Members of the Lawless Mob Are Under Lock and Key—Some of the History of the Youth Who from Childhood Has Been Known as a Criminal—Identified by His Father—Hold-Ups on the Street and Robberies in Saloons Their Favorite Crimes.

One of the most promising young highwaymen ever schooled in that portion of the city known as "Little Hell" lies dead at the morgue, No. 11 Adams street. Ed Harrity is his name and by his death Senator John F. O'Malley has lost one of his best supporters. He is the robber who was shot through the heart Saturday night by Austin McGrail, while attempting to rob the latter's saloon at No. 57 East Huron street. He held in his hand a revolver with which he had, less than half an hour before, shot Nelson Beck, a barkeeper for M. Fiedelin, saloonkeeper at No. 29 Kinzie street. Beck died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital yesterday morning. Before attempting to rob Meivin's saloon Harrity, accompanied by half a dozen members of the junior Market street gang, entered the saloon of Austin Garrivan and attempted to kill the proprietor. Earlier in the evening he with several others of the gang attempted to waylay a citizen on Erie street, just west of Clark street, and prior to that the desperadoes tried to rob a man on Indiana street, just west of Wells street.

Harrity was under bonds for an indictment charging him with robbery, and under two bonds in Justice Hanberger's court charging him with highway robbery.

As soon as it became known at the East Chicago Avenue Station that Beck was shot and Harrity was killed every officer at leisure was sent out to look for members of the junior Market street gang.

Men Under Arrest.

Last night the following members of this lawless band were under arrest at the East Chicago Avenue Station as accomplices of Harrity:

ED FLAHERTY.
TIM SULLIVAN.
DAN STUPP, alias Spa.
BILL CAHILL.
JAMES, alias BULL FLANNAGAN.
BILL BAGGETT.
PHIL BAGGETT.
JIM FLYNN.
ED MURPHY.
JOSEPH BAETELS.
BILL LOFTUS.

Of these Ed Murphy is a brother of the notorious "Kid" Murphy, wanted for the killing of Gus Collander, and Bill Loftus is a nephew of Jim Loftus, alias Uncle Lynch, also connected with the murder of Gus Collander.

Ed Harrity has been known to the police as a thief ever since he could walk. "I cannot remember when he began his criminal career," said Inspector Schaack last night. "When he was a little boy he was known as a thief and he has been arrested scores of times for thefts of a minor character, to say nothing of the highway robberies and burglaries with which he has been charged. His younger brother, Thomas Harrity Jr., is in the reform school, and Jim Harrity, his older brother, is a notorious confidence man and thief."

Inspector Schaack is confident that Harrity shot Beck. The bullet found in Beck's body was of the same size as used in the weapon found clutched in the hand of the dead desperado. Harrity's revolver contained two empty chambers. Inspector Schaack believes one of the bullets was fired at Martin Garrivan, a saloonkeeper at No. 70 Huron street, whom the Market street gang attempted to rob Saturday evening, and the other found lodgment in Beck's body a few hours later.

Identified by His Father.

Harrity was identified by his father, Thomas Harrity Sr. The old man gazed sadly at the distorted features of his son and remarked: "Poor boy, the bloodhounds can't pursue you now."

Harrity was 26 years old. For months scarcely a week passed that his name has not appeared on the arrest book of the East Chicago Avenue Station. He had been arrested for nearly all the crimes in the calendar. Petty larceny was his strong card for a long time, but within a year he developed into a footpad and robber of considerable boldness. He was to have appeared before Justice Hamburgher Jan. 7. Dec. 7 Harrity was arrested on a charge of robbing T. Coyne, a saloonkeeper at No. 61 East Chicago avenue. This case was nolle prossed. A few days later he was arrested for attempting to rob a man on Wells street. The case could not be made out against him, but Justice Kersten fined Harrity, Eddie Murphy, George Murphy, James Flynn, and Pete Sullivan heavily for carrying concealed weapons. They all appealed. Harrity was a member of the junior Market street gang and was one of the thugs who terrorized voters in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards election day. Today Coroner McHale will hold inquests on the remains of Harrity and Beck.

Hold Up Pedestrians.

Not satisfied with their bloody work in the various saloons the gang decided to vary things by holding up a few pedestrians. At Clark and Erie streets they met Howard Davis, No. 158 Dearborn avenue, an agent for a Baltimore oyster house. Mr. Davis was turning into Erie street from Clark on his way to the store of a customer at No. 114 Wells street. He had barely passed from under the glare of the electric light when he met three or four men. He paid no attention to them and was passing on when one of them jostled him. As he turned he received a blow between the eyes and fell to the ground. He was stunned for a moment, but was conscious that the men were robbing him. When he recovered they had disappeared and his pocketbook containing $30 was missing. He went to a neighboring drug store and had his wound dressed.

Another man whose name is not known was held up by the gang on Indiana street, just west of Wells. He was coming north on the west side of Wells street and was near Indiana street when he saw three or four men scuffling. One of them cried for help and the passer-by went to the rescue. The next thing he knew was when one of the men struck him a blow on the back of the head. By the time he found out where he was his money, only a small sum, was gone, as were his assailants. He went to the drug store at Ohio and Wells streets and had a large strip of plaster pasted over an ugly cut on the back of his head. He would not give his name.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED IN A SALOON.

Otto Swansen Complains of a Bartender, Who Is Arrested.

Complaint was made yesterday afternoon of a bold robbery alleged to have been committed in the saloon of George Abrahams, No. 96 West Madison street. Otto Swansen, No. 174 West Huron street, says he was held up by the bartender and another man and relieved of his watch, overcoat, and $7. About 5 o'clock Saturday evening, Swansen says, he entered the saloon and called for a glass of beer. He drank it and sat down for a few minutes. Then he ordered another drink.

"After that I knew but little of what happens," Swansen said. "I drank the glass of beer I went into a private room in the rear of the saloon. The bartender and his friend followed me and the former seized and held me firmly while his companion searched my pockets. They took all my money and my watch. Then they told me to go. Before I reached the door they called me back and then they took my overcoat. I would know the men again if I should see them."

Swansen was told to swear out warrants this morning.

FOUR ARE ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.

Desplaines Street Officers Believe They Have a Valuable Catch.

Four burglars were arrested yesterday by officers of the Desplaines Street Station. They said their names were Henry Taylor, Edward Patterson, Jerry Mack, and John Martin. Three burglaries, it is said, in which property valued at $2,000 was stolen, have been traced to the prisoners, and Lieut. Lee says he believes the men are responsible for much of the burglary that has been committed in the Desplaines street district within the last few months. The three burglaries for which the prisoners are now held directly accountable are those which were reported by A. Schumacher, No. 113 Halsted street; H. Cohn, No. 133 West Madison street; and A. Strauss, No. 295 West Madison street. All are clothing dealers. At each place the burglars entered by applying a "jimmy" to a rear door and forcing it. They used an express wagon in carrying away the property. When arrested Taylor and Mack were wearing suits of clothes which A. Schumacher identified as belonging to him.

FOUR ROBBERS WHO WORK IN CONCERT.

Do a Job in a South Side Saloon and Are Arrested Later.

Fred Offlis and his wife, whose saloon is at No. 432 Twenty-third street, had an encounter with robbers last evening, in which Mrs. Offlis was knocked down while coming to the rescue of her husband. The cash register was robbed of a small sum. About 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Offlis were alone when four men entered. When they reached the bar one drew a revolver and commanded Offlis to remain quiet. While he kept the man covered another of the men rifled the cash register. Mrs. Offlis advanced to her husband's aid. She was knocked down. The men fled. Offlis followed them and fired one shot. The Twenty-second street police later in the evening arrested Michael Rogers, Edward Kelly, Frank Cohn, and Owen Rogers. Owen Rogers had a bullet wound in the left hip. All four were identified by Offlis.

THREE SMALL BOYS CONFESS TO CRIMES.

Are Arrested for Petty Burglaries in Englewood and Own Up.

Edward Zimmerman, 14 years old; Fritz Filter, 12 years old; and Thomas Reddy, 12 years old, were arrested last night by Police Officer Leonard of the Englewood Station on a charge of larceny. The trio were suspected of being the thieves who have been stealing from houses in the Englewood district. They confess several cases. They told Capt. Aldrich that they had entered the Fair store in Sixty-third street and had stolen $19, which was divided; that they entered the Englewood meat market at Halsted and Sixty-second streets and got several dollars, and a hardware store close by, where they got some money.

CAPTURES A MUCH WANTED MAN.

Officer Reed Arrests Benjamin French, Who Is Charged with Murder.

When Officer Reed of the Harrison Street Station arrested Benjamin French at No. 1826 Clark street yesterday he did better than he knew. French was wanted for shooting Joseph Ducat in a Christmas eve quarrel at Nineteenth street and Armour avenue. After he had been caught word was received at the Harrison Street Station that the prisoner was wanted in Louisville, Ky., for a murder committed last spring.

BONDSMEN FORCE GALL TO ASSIGN.

Made Anxious by Disquieting Rumors About Indiana's State Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The assignment of Albert Gall, dealer in carpets and wallpaper, who is also the Treasurer of the State of Indiana, was discussed in all quarters today. The fear that back of the assignment might be a big defalcation has been allayed. Steps were taken by bondsmen a week ago to compel Mr. Gall to make a showing. There were certain disquieting rumors on the street which, considered in connection with Mr. Gall's alleged complications in the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank a year and a half ago, filled with uneasiness the men who were Mr. Gall's sureties for $1,000,000. As a result eight of the principal bondsmen got together a week ago and appointed Adolph Seidenstecker and Frederick Bachman a committee to wait on Mr. Gall. The latter frankly told them he would need $66,000 to settle with the State, and proposed if they would furnish him the money he would deed over the property. This proposition was carried back and was accepted. The bondsmen took nothing for granted and before the $66,000 was paid the State Treasurer's accounts were examined and the money in the vaults was counted. The committee that counted the money was composed of D. F. Allen of Frankfort and Seidenstecker and Bachman of this city. Everything was found as Mr. Gall said it would be and all that the State is entitled to is ready for Mr. Gall's successor, who will take his office Feb. 8.

PLAN TO CHANGE ITS MOTIVE POWER.

Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad to Substitute Electricity for Steam.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The first railroad in the country to substitute electricity for steam will be the Baltimore and Lehigh, or the old Maryland Central, which is now being extended to York, Pa. President Houseman of the newly chartered Susquehanna Electric company, which proposes to harness the power of the Susquehanna River at Conowingo Falls, is prominently connected with the Baltimore and Lehigh railroad company, as are also Winfield J. Taylor and J. Summerfield Bull, directors in the Susquehanna company. There has been considerable litigation over the Baltimore and Lehigh railroad, and the managers of both the Pennsylvania and the Maryland sections of the road are considering the question of utilizing the Susquehanna electrical power for operating the road by electricity between York, Pa., and Baltimore, as soon as the line is changed to standard gauge. Already preparations are being made to do this on the Pennsylvania section, of which W. F. Walworth of Cleveland, O., is President. Ties and other material are now being purchased, and it is stated the bond issue of $150,000 by the company, recently authorized, was to pay part of the expenses of this improvement. This railroad alone would require a current representing several thousand horse-power. Its route is only seven miles from the proposed site of the dam.

COLORADO BEATS SOUTH AFRICA.

**J. T. Wardner Has Seen Gold in Both Places and So Expresses Himself

FOR THE M'GANN BILL.

CHICAGOANS TO WORK FOR ITS PASSAGE IN WASHINGTON.

Action of the Commercial Club Lends New Impetus to the Movement—D. H. Burnham Outlines His Idea of What the New Government Building Should Be—Favors a Structure with a Masonry Front, Could the Smoke Nuisance Be Abolished—Others Have Their Say.

The strong popular movement in favor of a new Government Building, which began immediately when it was seen that there was a splendid chance of getting the Congressional appropriation this session, has received a great impetus from the emphatic action of the Commercial club Saturday night. The plan for calling a general meeting of representatives from all the clubs will be forwarded with vigor today. The time for action is short, as only sixty days remain before the final adjournment of Congress. If anything is done this session the Chicago delegation must be in Washington by Jan. 15. The resolution of the Commercial club, which was introduced by N. K. Fairbank, will be the keynote of Chicago's campaign. It was:

WHEREAS, The Government Building in the City of Chicago is from the growth of the national business and from the faulty construction of the building itself, utterly unfitted, unsafe, and inadequate for the needs of a Postoffice and Federal Courts; therefore

Resolved, That the Commercial club of Chicago urges upon the National Congress the passage of what is known as the McGann bill, whereby the city will be furnished with a national building, fitted for the accommodation of the vast public business which is concentrated in this city.

D. H. Burnham's Idea.

D. H. Burnham, Director of Works of the White City and President of the Institute of American Architects, has often looked out of the windows of his office on the top floor of the Rookery, and considered the magnificent site for a Government building, where the old ruin now encumbers the ground. When asked yesterday what he would do had he to draw the plans for the new structure, Mr. Burnham took up a tab of paper and made these figures:

Size of lot 320x397 feet.

Size of building, leaving wide walks, 310x370, or 114,700 square feet.

Deduct four courts fifty feet square or 10,000 square feet, leaving 104,700 square feet to be built up full height.

Height, below sidewalk and grade, fifteen feet; above sidewalk to top of attic, 140 feet. Total height, 155 feet.

Call area 105,000 square feet, multiplied by height of 155 feet, result in cubic feet 16,275,000; add 10,000 square feet in courts by fifty feet in height to third story, 500,000 cubic feet; add space under sidewalks on the four sides, multiplied by the height of fifteen feet, result 585,000 cubic feet; total cubic feet in building approximately 17,500,000. At 40 cents per cubic foot the cost is $7,000,000.

"At 40 cents per cubic foot," Mr. Burnham said, "the structure could be built magnificently. It would be a building to stand for all times, so to speak, worthy of the government it represents. I don't think the four millions provided in the McGann bill will construct such a building as ought to be put on that site—the finest in the city for a public building. If only $4,000,000 could be obtained it would be better to cut down the size of the building on the ground. Cheap construction will not do."

Would Like a Marble Front.

"What kind of a front would $7,000,000 give?"

"The front befitting a great government structure. It should be of marble or granite, magnificently designed. That is if Chicago has begun in earnest to abate the smoke nuisance. But if for the next ten years we are to be compelled to live in this atmosphere of soot and dirt the money for such a front would be thrown away. I don't think Chicago people are always going to stand this smoke abomination. If one Mayor was really in earnest he could stop it, and once the people realized the change they would never go back to the era of smoke. They saw what could be done at the World's Fair. Were the smoke and soot to be stopped I would say the new building should be of marble. But if the people are to settle down helplessly and abide in smoke, then I should say terra cotta and brick. All the delicacy and beauty of marble and granite would be soon lost in the smoke. If the building were of terra cotta and brick, it could be put up for 35 cents a cubic foot. A front of marble and granite would cost about $1,500,000."

"What is your idea of the interior?"

"That should be on a plane with our best office buildings. It is proper that the great rooms of the National and State Capitols should be elaborately designed. But a Chicago government building is a business affair. The aim should be to give the public a comfortable structure, where they can go to transact their daily business. On that account the more elaborate designs of capitols should be avoided. In other words, there should be no foolishness about the structure."

"What style of construction would you prefer?"

"The interior of steel, but the front probably of masonry. The building would not be so high as to require piers which would obstruct the light. We do not use steel from choice, but of necessity. We know all about masonry; it will stand for ages. There are no questions about corrosion. A front of masonry would probably be the best."

Good for Many Years.

Mr. Burnham was asked how long the building of the size he indicated would be ample for government purposes.

"If I knew that," he replied, "then I would have the solution of most of our social and economic questions. I believe the functions of the National Government will be increased largely. The labor commissions and other commissions, which now have a fleeting existence, will become permanent, in my opinion, and require large accommodations. Look at that building over there. When it was designed it was large enough for Chicago's needs. Before it was completed it was too small. The postal business will double and quadruple in the building which is to be erected. The customs business, the courts, the Subtreasury—every department of government work—will vastly increase. In my sketch I have provided a vast floor space in the basement, extending to the curb, for the Postoffice. Every foot will be needed. At first there will be a large amount of room in the structure which will not be required by the government. It can be left unfinished, but my idea would be to finish off the entire building and then to turn the key on the unoccupied rooms. A large unfinished space would not be ornamental. The location of every department of work should be made in the designs and arrangements made accordingly in order to meet the peculiar demands of each. If the building is planned to meet only the existing requirements, then it will not be many years before the government must buy another site and erect another building. It would be cheaper to build now for the future as well as for the present."

Time for Construction.

"How long will it take to erect such a structure as you outline?"

"Any good wrecking company can clear off the present building in sixty days. Two years from the day the contracts are let the new building should be ready for occupancy. If the bill now before Congress becomes a law the government ought to build as cheaply as any private corporation."

This bill now becomes of the utmost importance to Chicago. It was presented by the American Institute of Architects and changes wholly the old government methods of building, where the cost of the proposed structure exceeds $100,000. The bill provides for a commission of three architects and two army officers, which shall select from at least five competitors an architect and design for the proposed building. The architect so selected stands in the same relation to his principal, the government, as he would to any other principal. The government is represented by the supervising architect. The President and Secretary Carlisle are both heartily in favor of the measure, and it is likely to become a law by the time the appropriation for the Chicago building is made.

"The sentiment among leading architects," Mr. Burnham said, "is in favor of the men serving on the commission who may be chosen, even if their services are of great personal disadvantage. We are assured a commission of the highest standing and the architect who will be selected for the Chicago building will be of first-class ability. There will be no botches like that building over there that is tumbling down now, and never did amount to anything. Under the new system modern business methods will be used by the government on the building to replace the ruin. Two years is ample time for the contractors. The only cause for delay might be the lack of artistic carvers for the front, but the building could go up and they could do that after the front was in place."

Carlisle's Attitude.

Mr. Burnham spoke kindly of the support Secretary Carlisle is giving the new bill, notwithstanding the sharp correspondence which passed between them not long ago.

"I think Chicago ought to support the architect's bill," Mr. Burnham said, "because it may mean a great deal to this city if we get the appropriation for our building."

Eugene S. Pike, the owner of the land on which the Great Northern Hotel stands, voiced the sentiments of property-owners around the Government Building when he said, yesterday afternoon: "If we are assured that a reasonable time will be taken up with its construction, we are willing to put up with the inconvenience of building operations in front of our property. It took the government eight years to erect the present building, and it was of no account when it was finished. It has been a dark, gloomy, old ruin. There are three contracting firms in this city, any one of which could take the entire contract for the new building and in two years deliver it to the government without a crack in the walls.

Responsible Concerns All.

They are concerns with money behind them, concerns that the government could collect a million dollars' forfeit if the building was not done in time. I have gone over this subject carefully. By building a structure 120 feet high and with eight or nine stories, taking ample court space for light, the floor space could be increased three and one-half times over that in the present building. Every room and hall would have fine light, too. Such a building could be erected for 33 cents per cubic foot or for the amount of the appropriation. I know Mr. Burnham would like a magnificent granite and marble front. We don't want it in Chicago. We don't want our buildings overloaded with architectural details. What we do want is a solid-appearing businesslike structure, ample for the government's needs, both for the present and the future.

"The old building as it now stands," Mr. Pike continued, "is a disgrace to the government and the city. It is a menace to life for the people working in it. If the government will go at its building operations on business lines, the property-owners will do everything in their power to assist in getting the appropriation through Congress for the good of the city. I think every large business-man in town feels the same way. We would like the architects' bill passed first, in order that we may be assured that there will be no more structures like the present, nor a period of eight years between the laying of the cornerstone and the opening."

Business-men Agree.

There was no division of sentiment among many business-men whose opinion was asked regarding a new building. They were united in favor of sending a strong delegation to Washington early in January, and then pushing the cause before the Lower House, where the McGann bill, appropriating $4,000,000 for a new building, is pending. All that is now needed is a chance to get a vote on the measure before the final adjournment March 4. If not passed by that time the bill dies, and all the work done in bringing the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to see Chicago's needs is lost, for the new committee will be largely changed.

DAY OF RICHMOND THEATER FIRE.

The Country's First Great Catastrophe Fittingly Observed.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The eightieth anniversary of Monumental Church, one of the historic landmarks of the city, was celebrated here today. This church occupies the site of Richmond Theater, burned Dec. 26, 1811. Seventy-two persons perished in the fire, among them Gov. George W. Smith and many other prominent men. The night of the disaster was exceedingly cold. The building was packed with the fashionables. Just after the second act smoke was seen issuing from the stage. In the panic that followed many persons were trampled upon and injured, besides the seventy-two who lost their lives in the fire.

This terrible disaster stirred the whole country. In Richmond many believed it was a divine visitation for their sins, as there had been much drunkenness that day and the day before, which was Christmas day. The council ordered every business house to close for forty-eight hours and prohibited any show, dramatic performance, or dancing assembly within the city for four months. A mass-meeting of citizens decided that every person residing in the city should wear crape for thirty days. Congress took notice of the matter, and North and South days were set apart for ministers to preach sermons on the subject. It was many years thereafter before public sentiment would allow another theater here.

The bodies of the seventy-two persons were buried within the space formerly included in the walls of the church, and a public subscription was started for a monument. It was decided to build here a church. The corner stone was laid Aug. 1, 1812, and it was opened for service in May, 1814. A marble tablet in the front porch gives the names of the seventy-two persons buried under the edifice.

Chief Justice Marshall was a member of Monumental, and Edgar Allan Poe and Commodore Matthew F. Maury worshiped there. Lafayette attended its services when he was in Richmond in 1824. The first rector was the Rev. Dr. Richard Channing Moore of New York, afterwards Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Richmond.

The services today in commemoration of the eightieth year of the church were marked by the inauguration of a surpliced choir, one of the first ever introduced into an Episcopal church in the South. The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, the venerable Presbyterian divine, made the address.

TO REORGANIZE THE VALLEY ROAD.

Baltimore and Ohio, an Unsecured Creditor, Is Behind It.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Very early in the new year a plan for the reorganization of the Valley will be submitted by the Baltimore and Ohio officials. There have been statements of that kind made before, chiefly by those who had no authority to make them, but this one is made on authority. A correlative statement is that the Baltimore and Ohio company, through its agents, Kidder & Co. of New York, has obtained a majority of the second mortgage 6 per cent bonds, the amount of such securities outstanding being $2,400,000, so the amount in the possession of Kidder & Co. is something over $1,200,000. The company also holds a majority of the stock of the insolvent company, and is a large, practically unsecured creditor, having furnished the means wherewith to operate the road when the earnings did not pay ordinary expenses and interest on bonds. All these announcements were made just after T. H. King, Second Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio road, came to this city during the last week. In addition to the information about the reorganization and the bonds, there was a confirmation of the story that the Baltimore and Ohio has a plan to make Cleveland a grain depot. The plan is a line of railroad steamers from Duluth to Cleveland, a haul by rail to Baltimore, and shipment to Liverpool via the company's ocean steamers. In addition the fact that the route to the seaboard is over 100 miles shorter than the Buffalo route was prominently brought out.

Emerson's First Book.

In 1836 Emerson put forth his first book, "Nature," and the next year he delivered an oration on "The American Scholar." Hitherto little had happened to him except the commonplaces of existence; thereafter, though his life remained tranquil, he became known to the world at large. He was greeted as are all who declare a new doctrine; welcomed by some, abused by many, misunderstood by most. Proclaiming the value of self-reliance Emerson denounced man's slavery to his own worldly prosperity, and set forth at once the duty and the pleasure of the plain living which permits high thinking. "Why should you renounce your right to traverse the starlit deserts of truth," he asked, "for the premature comforts of an acre, house, and barn?" He asserted the virtue of manual labor. Looking bravely toward the future he bade his hearers break the bonds of the past. He told them to study themselves since all the real good or evil that can befall must come from themselves. At the heart of Emerson's doctrine there was always a sturdy and wholesome Americanism.—*Prof. Brander Matthews in St. Nicholas for January.*

Impossible Measure.

"You can always arouse the voters with a measure that touches their pockets."

"But what are you going to do where women vote?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

JOY FOR THE WAIFS.

THEY HAVE A BIG CHRISTMAS DINNER AND A LOT OF PRESENTS.

Six Hundred Little Boys and Girls of the Mission Have a Great Day of It at Battery D and the Adjoining Armory—Two Santa Clauses Enliven the Scene—Practical Gifts Are Distributed—Galilee Sunday-School Children Have Their First Christmas.

Six hundred little boys and girls were entertained yesterday afternoon at Battery D and the Cavalry Armory on the occasion of the eighth annual dinner of the Waifs' Mission. Six rows of tables were set in the Armory at which the waifs found ample room and abundant provision of cold turkey, crackers of various kinds, oranges, candy, and coffee. At one of the tables a number of mothers of the juvenile guests were served. All the arrangements were under the charge of Supt. T. E. Daniels, assisted by the teaching staff of the mission and a number of others interested in the work who lent their services for the occasion. Among those who assisted were:

C. S. Case, C. W. Hammett, Ed Talbot, W. McKenzie, J. Johnson, M. E. Johnson, Miss Agnes Ingalls, Miss N. Ingalls, Miss Hattie Judd, Mrs. Dinsmore, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss M. Godbolt, Miss Blanche Neumann, Miss E. Schilling, Mrs. M. E. Bender, Mrs. J. Devall, Miss L. Lane, Mrs. S. A. Smale, Miss A. R. Bryson, Miss E. Church, Miss B. Rosenfeldt, Miss Malcolm, Miss May Lee, Miss Minnie Todd, Miss Sellers, Miss Gallula.

Waiting for Santa Claus.

From 2 o'clock on the crowd of children kept gathering at Battery D, where they occupied their seats as at the usual Sunday-school. It was a scene of animated expectancy, for it was understood that Santa Claus was to appear in person and head the triumphal procession into the festive hall adjoining. When this part of the program came to be carried out it was found that Santa Claus was not one person but two, one of whom who in every day life is known as John Chambers drove in the regulation sleigh, drawn by a pair of ponies, while the other, James Smith, went around among the children on foot shaking hands with every one and promising all good things. At 3:15 the procession formed and, headed by Santa Claus in his sleigh, marched round Battery D and into the Armory to the music of the violins, flutes, and cornets of the Lyon orchestra. The smallest girls followed immediately after the sleigh and the rear was brought up by the elder boys. On the whole good order was preserved, varied by occasional stampedes by the boys, which were promptly checked by the numerous marshals of the procession. Great care was taken to keep the little ones from falling in heaps at the passage between Battery D and the Armory, as there was some tendency to rush at that point. When all were seated around the tables a brief address was made by Supt. Daniels. The children were not allowed to sit close to the tables till all had been assigned their places and grace had been said. Except the very small folks, who showed a disposition to open proceedings prematurely with candy, the best of order was maintained, and Supt. Daniels was considerately brief both in his address and his prayer. By 3:30 p. m. the feasters were busily working at the good things before them unembarrassed by knives or forks.

Distribution of The Gifts.

After the banquet there was another procession back to Battery D, where the musical and oratorical parts of the program were carried out with the assistance of the Jubilee Quartet and the Jubilee Singers. Then came the distribution of gifts, which were all of a strictly utilitarian character. Five hundred pairs of shoes had been provided and in addition to these were various other necessaries according to information obtained from the children themselves by the mission teachers. These included coats, trousers, shirts, stockings, and underclothing of every description. The distribution was made by the two representatives of Santa Claus, who took their places on the platform and gave what was intended for each child as she or he advanced at the call of their names.

To the youngsters it was a day of unclouded delight and to the onlookers an occasion to be remembered as a spectacle of thorough enjoyment.

GALILEE SCHOOL HAS A BIG FEAST.

A. Gordon Murray Gives the Little Ones a Genuine Christmas.

The children of the Galilee Sunday-school had their first Christmas entertainment yesterday afternoon. This school was inaugurated by A. Gordon Murray, who is the Superintendent, nearly a year ago, at No. 255 State street, where he is assisted in teaching the children by a dozen charitably inclined young men and women from churches in the down-town districts. The school was intended for the children living on the levee, and about 300 boys and girls of all nationalities and creeds have attended since the beginning. The program yesterday consisted of solos choral singing and recitations by the children and an address by Mr. Murray. Then the treat of the day for the children occurred. For through the goodness of Siegel, Cooper & Co. every child was given a present, this firm having sent 1,000 toys of every description to gladden the heart of a child, and candies in endless quantities were sent by Charles H. Gunther, and after the children had eaten all possible more candies were given to take to the parents at home.

REAL ANTI-TOXINE IN CHICAGO.

Druggist Bruno Batt of Ravenswood Has Two Bottles.

Bruno Batt, druggist at Ravenswood Park and Sunnyside avenue, has, behind the strongest lock in his pharmacy, a couple of hermetically sealed, half-ounce bottles which he is guarding as carefully as ever miser did his gold. They contain the only anti-toxine in Chicago.

"I had trouble enough in getting it," said Mr. Batt, referring to his treasure. "It was over a month ago I started and it was only yesterday it came. Then I got it only through an old schoolmate in Berlin, who made a personal matter of it with Hugo von Kupffler, a Berlin editor who is on the committee for the distribution of the medicine. Herr von Kupffler gave it to him with the understanding it should be used in experiments in this country. I got it for a physician here in Ravenswood, who will use it in the first case of diphtheria he has."

The anti-toxine is a yellow fluid. That in one of the bottles is weaker and to be used as a preventive. That in the other is to be used for a cure when the disease is fully developed. There is enough of it for one desperate case or four or five more moderate ones. The anti-toxine is what is known as "Behrings" and is made at Hoechst on the Rhine. There is another German firm making it, but as the process takes fifteen months it will be March before any of its product is ready.

"When this is gone I do not know where I will get any more," said Mr. Batt. "It is too bad, too, as there is a great deal of diphtheria in Ravenswood."

Using Straw for Fuel.

Information comes from the Far West that much suffering from cold may be averted by the knowledge of how to construct such a stove as is used largely in Dakota. The stove saves the purchasing of fuel, and can be used in any district where straw or hay is plentiful. The device can be made by any tinsmith. A drum is constructed of sheet or stovepipe iron, two feet in diameter and four feet or more high. This is placed on a stand, which may be roughly and inexpensively made, with a top of sheet iron, rimmed to hold the drum in place. The legs are of hoop iron, riveted. The top of the stove is cone-shaped, sliding into the stovepipe just tightly enough to insure the carrying away of the smoke and yet to enable the drum to be removed for the purpose of emptying and replenishing. The draft is a hole at the lower part of the drum, with a sliding door by which the draft can be regulated. The drum should be filled with straw, hay, or any material of like nature, and the fire started at the top. One filling will last about six hours. The introduction of this stove into Dakota is said to have been a veritable godsend, and it is so cheaply and easily made that there is nothing to prevent its use in many districts throughout the country where the price of coal is too high for slender purses.—*Hardware.*

Division of Profits.

Litigant—"You take nine-tenths of the judgment? Outrageous."

Lawyer—"I furnished all the skill and eloquence and legal learning for your cause."

Litigant—"But I furnished the cause."

Lawyer—"O, anybody could do that."—*Detroit Tribune.*

OUR COMMON DAILY LIFE DIVINE.

The Rev. Miss Ida Hultin Speaks Before the Society for Ethical Culture.

The Rev. Miss Ida Hultin of Moline, Ill., spoke at the Grand Opera-House yesterday morning before the Society of Ethical Culture. She preached on the following subject: "Our Common Daily Life Divine," and spoke in part as follows:

"The story of evolution tells of struggle and growth. Man in the beginning having no inherited tendencies, and yet out of his struggle has grown the accumulated experience of today. We find that the good that has come from the past does help to make our common daily life divine. And yet man must lend himself consciously to the working processes of evolution, or what has been could not make the present nor the future better. It is only by the use of all the good of the past we can make the present a fulfillment of it. In every age there have been brave, loving souls ready to be and to do the highest; but is humanity not better able today to discover and to feel and to do if it will? Human progress is sifting truth from error. All the good the past hath had remains, but the world asks of us, What do you know? What have you felt? What have you done? What is your life now? Are we making common daily life divine?

"What is needed as much as anything today is a better realization of the underlying unity of the human race. With this is needed an enthusiasm for helpfulness, personal morality, warmed with self-sacrificing zeal. Such high living comes only through growth. If religious consciousness is our very best thought, deepest feeling, highest aspiration, then is it not possible for us to carry this religious consciousness into the details of our every day lives and feel the divine presence in the common places? Not only to sing after the poet, Our common daily life divine,' but to make it so?

"The supreme moments of life, are they not to be found in the work, whatever it is, well done, the honest thought, the wrong confessed, the sacred fellowship, the every-day home ties? When we are doing our common work we are not simply working in common clay; we are adding substance to the reality, which is our real self. To meet and use each experience of our lives, resolved that we will do our whole and holy best by that experience; in this way we may be able to make earth's common daily life divine. Have we zeal, enthusiasm, love for our fellow-men and for high ideals? Do we know the transforming power of human love, which is divine love? Have life's lessons revealed to us the ineffable riches of the universe, the unstinted blessings from infinite resources? Then to us nothing in the world is common or unclean. For us every atom is alive and every human being sacred. We may set ourselves to the perfect harmony of the moral order and help to make all living more divine."

MIXING THE POPULATION.

People of the United States Changing Localities—Yankees in the South.

Special North Carolina Correspondence to St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The tide of immigration from foreign parts is checked. The next notable change in the population of the United States seems to be a mixing-up process. Railroads are making "homeseekers'" rates and dates from Wisconsin to the Carolinas. It is a rare issue of a Southern newspaper nowadays which doesn't tell of a colony coming from somewhere North to somewhere South. But it isn't a movement all one way. When the south-bound train stopped at Salisbury the other night it was so full of Florida-bound travel from New England that accommodations were short. There came on board from the branch road running down from the mountains a group which would attract attention anywhere. The old man carried the most precious of the mountaineer's possessions—a double-barreled shotgun, which he deposited in the parcel rack above the window with great care. The woman was angular and set-featured. There were five boys straight as young pines and tough as knots. The eldest was big and strong enough to swing a plow at the end of a furrow. The youngest was smart enough to drive a sulky rake. Just above the oldest of the five boys was a girl blossoming into vigorous, promising womanhood. A young man whose eyes wandered frequently in the direction of the girl completed the group. The clothing of all was coarse, but it was clean and whole. Good health?—there wasn't a puny child in the lot. Not a blemish nor a weakness betrayed itself. The cheeks glowed, the eyes were bright. It was one of those families which inspires faith in the future of the American human stock. The parents and the children stood about diffidently at first until their native good manners drew favorable notice, and then room was made for them in the nearest half-occupied seats. The motive of the journey was soon learned. The interesting flock had gathered up its little belongings from almost under the shadow of Great Smoky. It was a family of mountaineers looking back to mountain ancestry. Father and mother, seeing no future for the children beyond the repetition of their own lives of unending toil on the mountain slopes, had resolved to migrate. A few months before the old man had sailed out from the mountains and had drifted beyond the Mississippi. Some chance had directed his way to the heart of the Platte purchase in Western Missouri. He had worked for a summer in that garden spot of the continent and had seen with wondering eyes a crop which was not even an average mature. He had handled the blooded stock of those Missouri farms and he had made the Missourians laugh loud and long by his comparisons of wages and living there with the mountain farms. He had come back, talked it over with his wife, and now the whole family and the young man who may in time be one of them were on the way to Buchanan County, the old man to take a farm in shares, the young man to get a place as hired man at wages which seemed to him munificent.

MAY RESIGN TO ESCAPE DISCHARGE.

Street Employes Who Do Not Understand the Working of Civil Service Reform.

Three able-bodied employés of the City Street Department, all of Hibernian extraction, came to Assistant Secretary Graham of the Department of Public Works last week in great perturbation of mind seeking advice. Mr. Graham, it should be said, has a great reputation for superior wisdom among many of the City-Hall people.

"What is all this about civil service?" began the spokesman.

"You mean civil service reform," corrected Mr. Graham.

"Yes," somewhat doubtfully. "Anyhow it about all of us having to stand an examination the same as the policemen are being doing."

"Guess you will have to stand it if this reform business keeps up," said the assistant Secretary who has been in office for fifteen years, and is rather in favor of civil service reform himself.

"But if we refuse to take the examination?"

"Then you'll be fired."

"And if we do take it?"

"Then you'll be fired anyhow. There never was an examination put up yet you fellows could pass unless it was in the rules of forty-five or pinocle, and it's precious few of that sort of questions would be asked."

"Then we get fired anyway?"

"It does look that way."

"Isn't there any way we could get out of it?"

"Yes," said Graham, after some thought, "I think I know one way."

"How?" this in chorus and eagerly.

"You might all resign."

Colonial Gravestones.

The renaissance of colonial styles which has been apparent in furniture and architecture for several years, has now extended to the graveyard, and in several New England cemeteries the old-fashioned slab of blue-gray slate, with its winged death's head, and its sculptured borders of curious emblems, hour glasses, cherubim, and the like, is to be seen over new-made graves. Over the grave of Lowell has been erected a stone of notably colonial design, and several of the graves in the Emerson lot are similarly marked with the quaint little slabs instead of with ornate monuments of more costly but much less durable material. It is noted that the old colonial slate tablets bear their record as legibly today as when first chiseled, while gravestones of marble a century less old, have crumbled so that the inscriptions cannot be made out.

A Mortifying Discovery.

"This is a remarkable oversight," said Mrs. Schopper, as she looked into her wallet Tuesday; "I feel quite mortified."

"What's the matter?" asked her husband.

"Why, I didn't spend all my money yesterday when I was shopping."—*New York Press.*

SWEARING OFF TIME.

THE REV. W. M. LAWRENCE TALKS OF RESOLVES OF THE SEASON.

Takes the Vow of Jacob as His Text and Discusses the Good Purposes Which Lead to the Annual Promising of Reformation—Says the Making of Promises Is a Good Thing and Gives Many Reasons Why So Many Fall of Performance—Proper Course to Pursue.

The Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D. D., of the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and West Monroe streets, took time by the forelock last night and preached a sermon on "Swearing Off," taking for his text:

And Jacob vowed a vow—Genesis xxviii. 20.

He said: "This man Jacob was a fugitive from home for cheating his brother. Now to show him his wrong and to put him in the right way God revealed to him that wondrous vision of the ladder. Struck with amazement at the vision he vowed a vow which in our times would be called by the somewhat sensational name of 'swearing off.' A good deal of this thing is done at this season of the year, and if all the resolutions which will be made were converted into money or real estate some large revenues would be the result. There would be some wonderful changes—and most acceptable—if the man who has been in the habit of going into debt, trusting the future pretty largely, and obligating his friends pretty seriously were to keep the promises he will make; if all the people who have been cross at home become amiable; if all the gossips become silent; if all the rude persons become thoughtful; if all the profane discontinue their folly, and all those who use narcotics and stimulants keep their resolutions; and if our public officials could be even induced to make and keep a few good ones—there would be a vast increase of decency, to say nothing more which would be eminently desirable.

"Money could be invested with some sense of safety; people could go about without feeling that their lives were in danger, and persons could go into our street cars without feeling that every notion of propriety was being outraged. It really seems utopian to suggest such a thing. But there will nevertheless be a good many really earnest purposes entered into. There are people who will resolve to do better and they will make a strong effort to keep these resolutions. To be sure they made them last year and kept them for various lengths of time. Some few have kept them right along and have been delighted to think they have.

"Others, like Jacob, will date the beginning a long way off so as to come up to the breaking away time gradually and to get their minds used to it. Yet no matter, in one sense, what the outcome may be it is a good thing for a man to make an endeavor to cut out from under a habit or a life which he knows is doing him for time and for eternity an injury. For all habits affect both. And even if, like Jacob, he makes his promised reform depend upon some condition it is well. We are shocked as we read of a man bargaining with God as Jacob did, and we do not at all uphold him. But we are to remember that he was by nature a trader. If he had lived today he would have been regarded, in spite of his character, as a man who was looking out for number one, and doing it pretty well, too. And very likely his commercial success for a time would have been considered an offset to his irreligion, for business is business and in the minds of many has little to do with religion. Jacob undoubtedly thought that because he made this promise, and undoubtedly intended to keep it some time, that he was really religious, just as many today confuse the making of promises with the performance and feel much hurt if some plain spoken one calls attention to the difference. Yet, in the face of this, I wish to say that the making of a resolution is a good thing.

"Why do these resolutions fail? 1. We really say that we are going to do this or that if we are satisfied with ourselves when we are doing it. But one of the first things a man has to encounter is a very serious dissatisfaction with himself, and the old way seems easier, and we relapse. 2. There is too much righteousness in it. 3. There is dependence upon our will and none upon God. The will of a man is nothing but the man himself. The pride of a man leads him to think that he can depend upon it. He forgets that habit has been forging her heavy chains about his life, that his locks have been shorn while he has slept upon the knee of Delilah, and he arises to find himself bound when he had thought himself free. All his life he has been a bond servant of the devil and he thinks his master will let him go without a protest. But, as I said, men do become free. How then may 'swearing off' become leaving off? One way and one way only—a sure way and open to all. The redeemer liveth. To him we may come in our weakness and in our sins, and with the confession to him of our need, accepting his aid, giving ourselves to him completely, we shall be free."

NARROW ROADS OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

Below the Yang-tse-Kiang a Wheeled Vehicle Is Out of Place.

London *Standard:* As might be expected, the roads in Southern China are not remarkable for their excellence. In a town the street is seldom wider than from five to fifteen feet. Between great cities there runs what is called a "great road," kept in moderate repair and sometimes exceeding eight feet in width. Half a day's journey from Amoy lies the "great road" that runs almost straight from Pekin to Canton. The peculiarity of it consists in no consecutive thirty yards being of the same description. One part is composed of loose shingle, another is paved; here it mounts on the top of a mudbank, there it descends into a narrow ditch. The farmer plows up the highway to increase the size of his field; or he will take it into his head to construct a pond for irrigation purposes where the road used to be.

South of the Yang-tse-Kiang a wheeled vehicle is out of place. In the north the roads are better and among a variety of methods of traveling the wheelbarrow plays a great part as a means of locomotion. The labor of propulsion is assisted by hoisting a sail when the wind is favorable, and on ordinary occasions by attaching a mule in front. There is no more ludicrous sight than that of a pompous Chinese gentleman bumping along, his round cheeks quivering like a jelly, while a perspiring coolie pushes the shafts behind and endeavors to keep the barrow balanced. The springless one-horse cart, which has to encounter roads of the roughest kind, makes no provision for bodily comfort. It is stated on good authority that the servant of a British Ambassador actually got concussion of the brain from lying down when ill in the body of a cart of this kind. The writer had a somewhat similar experience when riding on a mail cart over a corduroy road in British Columbia. Being sleepy he left the spring seat, fixed in front and holding three persons, and lay down behind. It was impossible to stay there long. Bumping over the round tree-trunks of considerable diameter, which formed the pavement, the hard wooden cart seemed to rise up and smite every portion of his body. A rougher system of making a road can scarcely be imagined.

Not less remarkable than the wheelbarrow was the method employed in Nepaul in the time of Tavernier the traveler, and prevailing in some out of the way places still, of carrying passengers up and down mountain tracks. The women of the country offer themselves as porters. On their shoulders they wear a strap, to which a large cushion is attached where the traveler seats himself. It takes three women, relieving one another from time to time, to carry a man in this rough district.

The Chinese and Telegraphy.

Outing says that at first the Chinese were very bitter against the telegraph, as it was reported the foreigners cut out the tongues of children and suspended them on the insulators to transmit the message from pole to pole. Then, again, the wires disturbed the graves of the "Fingshin," the spirit of wind and water. The telegraph instruments used are mostly of London make. The system of telegraphing in Chinese is very simple. There are about 8,000 characters in the Chinese language. These are all numbered from one up, and so printed in book form. It is therefore only necessary to telegraph the numbers. This system is used in the government dispatches.

The Old Man's Guess.

Daughter—"Here is a paragraph in the paper about 'pluck-me' stores. What are pluck-me stores?"

Father—"Um—I don't know—dry goods stores, I guess."—*New York Weekly.*

BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES.

In Maryland Mountains and Rivers Act Such.

New York *Sun:* Few even of the New England States have made use of natural features for county boundaries. British Kings set the fashion in the New World of marking political divisions by imaginary lines, and the fashion has been followed faithfully in States old and new. Its final development is found in the Western States and Territories, where nature's boundaries, mountain ranges and rivers, are neglected for the sake of the parallels and meridians. Maine, whose counties are as irregular in shape as any in the world, has not made use of natural landmarks to any considerable extent. Vermont and New Hampshire have here and there used mountain ranges and streams for county boundaries. Massachusetts and Connecticut have disregarded natural boundaries in great degree. Even the great Connecticut River flows across counties, and is a boundary line only between parts of Middlesex and New London Counties in Connecticut. Rhode Island's chief county boundaries are imaginary lines.

Massachusetts has two island counties, Dukes and Nantucket. Island counties occur also in New York and Washington, but not elsewhere, though the larger portion of Door County, Wis., is an island in Lake Michigan. Washington's island county bears the name of Island, and is surrounded by the waters of Puget Sound. Maine's counties average nearly five hundred square miles each in area, and there are several each of which is larger than the State of Rhode Island.

New York has few natural county boundaries save in the lake regions and along the Hudson. New Jersey has artificial boundaries for many counties, but Pennsylvania has used mountains and rivers in many instances. Delaware has used small streams to bound her counties and even her townships, or hundreds as they are called. Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, having plenty of streams and mountain ranges, use such natural features for county boundaries. Virginia's counties are unusually small in both area and population. Natural boundaries are usual in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, but Mississippi has many imaginary county lines, and her counties are notched in a way to suggest that they were made with a view to the production of one of those wooden puzzle maps that are held together by the notches. Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky have the characteristic rectangular county forms with many imaginary boundary lines, though creeks and rivers are used to some extent in Kentucky and Tennessee. Florida has boundary lines of each sort, and so has Texas, save in the northwest, where natural boundaries are almost entirely disregarded. Buchel County, Tex., is a right-angled triangle, and perhaps the only one in the United States.

The States of the middle West have comparatively few natural county boundaries, and those immediately beyond the Mississippi almost disregard landmarks in the choice of county lines, the counties being piled mathematically tier on tier. Even the great river Platte flows across Nebraska much of its way through counties.

The Rocky Mountain States, unable to disregard the stern necessities of great rivers and almost impassable mountains, have accepted these natural features as county lines, though the Missouri flows through one of the North Dakota counties. Oregon and Washington have accepted mountain ranges and great rivers for county lines, and so has California, though in many cases imaginary boundaries are used.

A single county of Montana is about as large as all the New England States together save Maine. Cherry County, Neb., is nearly as large as New Jersey, and one county in Arizona is nearly as large as Vermont and New Hampshire. One county in Wyoming exceeds by 200 square miles the area of Vermont, and any one of twenty far Western counties is almost double the area of Delaware.

SHE COULD AND DID FIGHT.

A Pretty Girl Stampeded a Young Man and None of the Crowd Knew Why.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* She had a temper fiery enough to turn her black hair red. Her eyes flashed fire. Her slender frame trembled with rage. Her tongue was tipped with red-hot denunciation. She was a sweet brunette of petite form, clothed in a dark-colored dress and a neatly fitting dark-brown cloak with puffed sleeves and bell skirt and rows of black braid running around the waist. A big black hat, trimmed with flowers and feathers, shaded her rosy cheeks, while piercing black eyes shot angry glances at the object of her hate. She could not have been over 20 years old.

This young lady was tripping down the stone steps at the east front door of the court-house at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, looking as lovely as a budding rose on a summer morning. She then betrayed no excitement.

But at the same time a slender young man of the blonde type, whose upper lip was ornamented with a fuzz as soft as eiderdown, and who was stylishly dressed in a dark suit, a dark-colored overcoat, and a black derby hat, came walking along the street.

It was at the sight of this blonde young man that the pretty brunette flew into a rage and exclaimed in loud and quavering tones: "O, you mean, deceitful thing! I could just ——" But she never finished the sentence. She was choked with anger. With one bound she sprang upon the defenseless little blonde young man and let her tiny fists fall on his face like the movement of a meat-chopping machine. The young man stood there and never offered resistance, but the expression on his pale face seemed to say: "Now, don't do that, faw you might hu't me, don't ye know."

By this time the pretty brunette—and what is a more thrilling sight than a beautiful woman boiling over with rage—grabbed the young man's derby hat, threw it upon the sidewalk, danced a jig upon it, and then picked it up and tore it into pieces with her fair, alabaster hands.

The young man muttered something about "keeping still and not creating a scene," but the enraged girl was as uncontrollable as a tigress with the jimjams. She landed with the left and then with the right on his face. She was evidently determined to "even up old scores," and she continued to handle him without gloves.

But a brilliant idea happened to pierce the young man's mind. A Fourth street cable train, south bound, came whizzing by, and he took to his heels and boarded the rear coach. The young lady was equal to the occasion. She lifted her skirts, and with the speed of a sprinter and the agility of a cat she ran and jumped on the moving train. She followed the young man into the coach, where he was sitting, and again began pommeling him with her fists.

The train disappeared, and the large crowd of spectators, who had been attracted by the thrashing which the plucky, petite, and pretty brunette gave the blonde young man, did not learn the names of the participants nor the cause of the girl's anger.

It was rumored around the court-house that the girl came from the marriage license office, where she had been waiting to meet the young man. When he did not appear at the hour set she started to walk away and then saw him sneaking off. The whole affair remains a mystery.

PLANNING TO BUILD A NEW TUNNEL.

Pennsylvania Railroad May Parallel Its Present Baltimore One.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania railroad company has under consideration the plans for the construction of another tunnel alongside the one now in use in this city. The present tunnel, which runs under the northern, eastern, and northwestern sections of the city, has only two tracks. The western section of the tunnel is also used by the Western Maryland railroad, and the travel through it has so largely increased that trains are often delayed. This tunnel is over a mile in length and has two openings. It is partly ventilated by electric fans, but its construction will hardly admit of the improvements to be found in the new Baltimore and Ohio railroad tunnel, which will be lighted by electricity. When the Pennsylvania builds its new tunnel it will probably be lighted in the same improved manner, and should the electric locomotives to be used by the Baltimore and Ohio to draw trains through its tunnel prove a success the Pennsylvania will also use electric power and do away with the smoke and coal gas nuisance. The new tunnel would probably be used for passenger travel and the old one for freight trains.

Short and Conclusive.

"When I broached matrimony she dismissed the subject with a word."

"What did she say?"

"Yes."

SINGING THEIR WAY.

PRINCETON GLEE CLUB REACHES CHICAGO ON ITS TOUR.

Concert at Central Music Hall Tonight Will Be a Social and Artistic Success—The Program Will Be Made Up Entirely of the Old Songs, Which Will Appeal to All Those Who Have Ever Been at Nassau—List of the Patronesses of the Affair—Close of the Club Journey.

They have traveled 4,500 miles since they left old Nassau, singing their way across the country. They reached Chicago this morning, coming on a special train from Davenport, Ia., where they gave a successful concert Saturday night.

Tonight Central Music Hall will be hung with the orange and black, and those who love old Princeton will gather to hear the younger sons of the college sing the songs they loved when they were undergraduates themselves.

The concert to be given this evening is already an assured social as well as financial success. The boxes have most of them been reserved by society people and the showing of débutantes at the Yale concert last week is likely to be surpassed. The list of patronesses includes the following:

Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. George Allison Armour, Mrs. Thomas Cuming Hall, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Caton, Mrs. Abram Poole, Mrs. Simon J. McPherson, Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, Mrs. David B. Jones, Mrs. Sydney Richmond Taber, Mrs. David Franklin Kenly, Mrs. Sturges, Mrs. Henry W. King, Mrs. Lambert Tree, Mrs. Turlington W. Harvey, Mrs. John Maynard Harlan, Mrs. Albert M. Day, Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Mrs. Henry H. Forsyth, Mrs. James B. Waller Jr., Mrs. Carter Harrison Fitz-Hugh, and Mrs. John S. Hannah.

The program of the concert, which is divided into three parts, includes but a few classical selections. Most of the numbers to be given by the Glee and Mandolin and Banjo clubs are familiar to collegians, though the music has, in some cases, been altered in arrangement. The jolly swing of college airs will run through the evening. The managers of the Princeton clubs are too wise to attempt to improve on "Lauriger Horatious," the "Triangle Song," which every man who has ever been within sight of Princeton knows by heart or did, once upon a time. And he would rather hear it again than any newfangled conglomeration of classical music and negro minstrel melody.

Most of the members of the clubs will live in their special train at the Union depot during their stay in Chicago. Six of the musicians, however, are being entertained by Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, whose son Harold is the manager of the clubs. Several other members are guests of A. J. Harding.

Today at 1 o'clock a breakfast will be given to the clubs by Mrs. R. Hall McCormick. A small dinner will be given to a number of the men at the Union League club before the concert this evening, and after it a reception will be given by Mrs. McCormick.

The clubs go from Chicago to Columbus, O., and from there to Baltimore, where they will conclude their tour.

The Last of the Old Navy.

The famous old frigate Constitution, which it was hoped might be kept afloat as a naval reserve training ship, will never make another cruise, and now her sister relic of the ante-bellum fleet of the United States, the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, has been pronounced unfit for further use as a naval militia craft. She was launched in 1843, and has thus seen over half a century of honorable service. With the passing away of the masts of these two vessels the last vestiges of the old navy will vanish from the sea. Proud as America is of her new white squadron, she should not forget her debt of gratitude to the wooden ships that sailed the ocean under the Stars and Stripes from 1840 to 1860. "They were the finest in the world," Rear Admiral Simpson has declared.—*Philadelphia Record.*

No Alternative.

She laughed scornfully in her husband's face. "So you thought I was going to sign my property over to you, didn't you?" she sneered. "I should like to know what you took me for."

The man was silent for a moment.

"Well," he rejoined presently, "the way my creditors were after me what else could I do but take you?"

She looked at him so very coldly that he was fain to go forth into the crisp December air to get warm.—*Detroit Tribune.*

WINTER RESORTS.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
The Famous Winter and Health Resort.
Twenty-two miles from Charleston, via S. C. and G. R. R.
The fourth season of this superbly constructed Hotel, with all the very latest improvements, began November 1, 1894.
ALBERT V. GREEN, Manager, Late of Charleston Hotel.

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A High Grade School situated in the beautiful lake region of Southern Wisconsin, within three hours' ride of Chicago. New buildings, steam heat, gas, hot and cold water, etc.
New term begins Jan. 8, 1895. For circulars, testimonials, etc., address
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CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ACTING. HART CONWAY, Director.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 14,
Second Half Full Course Season,
INCLUDING
FOUR MATINEES, THREE RECITALS, SIXTY REHEARSALS.
Fencing, Dancing, Voice and Physical Culture, Readings from Shakespeare—averaging four hours a day (except Saturday) of Practical Stage Training. Private Pupils Received.
Apply to CURTIS DUNHAM, Manager, Schiller Building, Chicago.

WATERMAN HALL,
Sycamore, Illinois, the Chicago Diocesan School for Girls, Bishop McLaren, President, reopens after Christmas recess, Jan. 9th, 1895. Terms very reasonable. Address Rev. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector, Sycamore, Ill.

PRESIDENT McKENZIE
OF CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY,
Lake Maxinkuckee, Ind., will be at the Auditorium Annex, Wednesday, Jan. 2, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock, and will be happy to meet his patrons and others having sons or wards to place in school.

Grant Collegiate Institute, 247-249 DEARBORN-AV.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Classes formed for pupils entering Jan. 8. Superior advantages in all departments.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, Wm. Verbeck.
Next term begins January 9th, 1895.

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Prepares cadets for the Eastern colleges or business. Address COL. WILLIS BROWN, Supt.

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A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft & beautiful skin.

HE PRAISES "TRILBY"

ITS CHARM AND CENTRAL LESSON PLEASES THE REV. J. L. JONES.

It and "Marcella" He Considers Two of the Finest Stories of the Year—His Sermon a Review of the Old Year, in Which Literature Plays a Prominent Part—He Sees a Noble Promise in the Character of the New Authors—Sermons by Other Pastors.

At All Soul's Church yesterday the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones followed his established custom of giving a sermon review of the old year. He spoke of the year's dead—Louis Kossuth, the herald of Democracy in Europe; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert C. Winthrop, De Lesseps, Francis H. Underwood, Robert Louis Stevenson, James Darmsteter, George Inness and Rubinstein, Drs. McCosh and Shedd, Storrs and Prof. Swing, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and Romanes, and characterized the service of each. He said in part in regard to the books of the year:

"The diligence of the press is something alarming, the danger of our intellectual life, being submerged in a flood of printer's ink, is becoming greater and greater each year. Emerson's rule 'Read no book that is not a year old,' has more wisdom in it now than when it was first given."

After speaking of the new editions of old books, biographies, and histories of the year, he proceeds to speak of the poetry and fiction of the year. Of the latter he spoke as follows:

"Since the death of George Eliot we have been wailing a decadence in fiction. We have been looking for the coming novelist and complaining of a void. The masterful hand may not yet have appeared, but there is every reason for us to give over our anxieties. There is noble promise all along the horizon. New names and new stories come to us with the breath of the morning fragrant with promise of high noon. Barrie, Conan Doyle, S. R. Crockett, and Hall Caine, all of them, I believe, more or less Scottish, show us that the soil that gave us Walter Scott and Robert Burns is still fertile. The new thought is beginning to bloom. It will be fruit time by and by. I will not venture to name the coming helpers of soul in the realm of fiction, but while Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Beatrice Harradan, Olive Schreiner, Octave Thanet, as well as those already mentioned and many others, are still alive there is something to live for and much to hope for in the realm of fiction.

"This year we must give thanks for at least four stories which I have had time to read. 'Marcella,' the great thought story of the year; perhaps as great a help to right thinking as well as right feeling upon the pressing questions of the day. It will lead thousands of people to face the problems that they have been disposed to run away from. 'Trilby' is a book that has done for art something similar to that which 'Marcella' has done for sociology and reform. It is a book from whose charm we cannot escape, with whose conclusions I do not quarrel, the central lessons of which seem to me to be profound and altogether wholesome. But there is something about it to be deplored. Delicate subjects must not only be touched delicately, as they are here, but seriously. Any jauntiness or playfulness must not be tolerated. We regret the touch of trifling and we greatly regret the undue amount of the mysterious, the large blocks of the incredible if not the impossible thrown into the story. The spiritual beauty attained by this brilliant child of misfortune, this freak of heredity which gathered up into itself what was lovable in her parents, and escaped the threatened inheritance of vice and weakness, is seriously marred by the unholy encroachment upon her personality, even for art's sake, by Svengali, who has had enough in his normal estate without endowing him with an abnormal power for mischief. Have we here in Du Maurier a second Thackeray, who will touch with genius the questionable delights of the palate and elevate eating into a fine art, one who will play with the foibles of society, mercilessly exposing its weaknesses with the pencil of genius while passing over its virtues with prosaic statements of the common place."

CHRISTIANITY A UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

Striking Comparison of Beliefs Given by Dr. John Henry Barrows.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows preached at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning on the subject "Christianity a Universal Religion," taking for his text: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."—John i., 29. He said in part:

"Christianity is supreme, not only because it is the one historical, most merciful, redemptive religion, but also because it alone is adapted to become a universal religion. Judaism, the historic root of our faith, failing to receive Christ, who was offered a propitiation for the sins of the whole world, shrank into a national cult and today numbers less than ten millions of the race. It is even yielding in some measure to the impact of Christianity; it is adopting Christian ideas to a certain extent and adapting itself to Christian civilization. A half million dollars are annually expended in the employment of nearly 400 Christian laborers among the Jewish people, and during the century 100,000 Jews have received Christian baptism. Judaism teaches the grand principles of universal religion, which Christianity summing them upon Jesus Christ alone can make universal. Buddhism has gained large conquests in Asia only, among peoples which do not represent the highest types of the race. The Parsees, or followers of the ancient religion of Persia, have shrunk to a few score thousands. Mohammedanism has been a missionary and conquering faith, never gaining ascendency, however, over the highest races, and now making progress chiefly in barbarous Africa. Hinduism is forbidden to cross "the black water"; it is preëminently an ethnic faith, belonging to a particular people; and as to Confucianism, it is simply Mongolian ethics. Shintoism is the historical religion of Japan, and Taoism belongs to China alone.

"In the last century, however, Christianity has made a proclamation of its universality and declared again that the idea of a world-wide conquest lies at the very foundation of the Christian church. In this century, in our own country evangelical believers have contributed $90,000,000 to foreign evangelization, and in the mission churches of Protestantism there are today nearly 2,000,000 of communicants, with more than 3,000,000 besides of practical adherents, and these are of all races and from all faiths. The lethargic nations of the East have have been awakened to confront Christianity as a conquering force. The time is long passed when it could be despised. With invincible purpose and with invincible hope it is making serious inroads into the alien systems. The voyager around the globe finds only one religion active in all lands and supreme in the civilized and progressive nations which hold the destines of the world in their conquering hands. And I think it is this aggressive attitude which Christianity has assumed by divine right that is kindling the world wide interest in this greatest of all themes, and bringing before eager minds of all races the fascinating and important question; 'What is the entirely true, the supreme, the ultimate faith of the world?'

"Scientist and philosopher, Emperor and King, and the greatest mass of thinking people are diligently inquiring into the gospel. And next year the Mikado of Japan, whose dynasty is older than the Roman Empire, will hold in the sacred City of Kioto, the 'Jerusalem of reformed Buddhism,' a competitive exhibition of the religions prevailing in this flowery kingdom, the first instance in history, we are told, in which a large and impartial examination of the merits of rival faiths has been ordered by the head of any non-Christian people. And surely Christianity has nothing to fear from searching inquiry. I mean the Christianity of Jesus Christ, not necessarily all the dogmatic and ecclesiastical developments of Christendom. Faithful inquiry by means of comparison shows all the weak places of the non-Christian faith, for as the Rev. James Freeman Clark has truly said: 'The study of comparative religion is the demonstration of Christianity.'

"No imperial, adverse decision against it in yonder island kingdom would be as mighty an enemy as the church faced in the sword of the Cæsars. The Gospel has already overcome stronger foes than now confront it. It conquered the Greek and Roman world when it was deemed only a pestilent superstition. A champion of our faith has recently said: 'If Christianity when an infant was not dazzled by the gods of Olympus, nor by stoicism, nor by Platoism, nor by eclecticism, still less now when it is a giant will it be dazzled by any lights less brilliant than those of the ancient faiths and philosophies; the greater victory assures the lesser; the non-Christian nations could not exclude Christianity if they would, and the most enlightened of them would not if they could.'

"The mission of the gospel is to give peace to all under heaven, and it is fitted for all because its central figure and power is Jesus Christ, the son of humanity, the unifier of mankind, whose religion is not topographical, and who was himself, though born a Jew and speaking the language of Greece and living under the Empire of Rome, is of such mold and fashion, of such spirit and temper, that today he is equally at home in the heart of the believing Englishman and of the believing Egyptian, domesticated by sacred and reverent love in Rome and in Calcutta, in Germany and Australia, in America and China, by the shores of the Tigris and the banks of the Sacramento; equally at home, as one has said, 'among black and white, red and tawny, mountaineers and lowlanders, landsmen and seamen, philosophers and journeymen, men and women, patriarchs and children.' O, the unspeakable catholicity of Jesus Christ!"

HE PREACHES ON "A GOOD OLD AGE."

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus Shows It Must Be a Christian Old Age.

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus preached at Plymouth Church yesterday morning on the subject, "A Good Old Age," from the texts: "Died in a good old age," Genesis xxv., 8. "Being such an one as Paul the aged," Philemon i., 9. He said, in part:

"A good old age means a Christian old age; it means an old age made graceful, sweet, strong, hopeful, active, and happily reminiscent by the masterful working of God in the mind and heart. Losses will come. We need some one whom we cannot lose, who will also transform our losses into unquestionable gains, else old age will come to the grave a sighing beggar. God Almighty is the one fact and factor which love can lean upon, when her heart is torn with the love of others. God, as revealed in Jesus Christ, our Savior, is the one skillful artist who takes the defeats and disasters of life and molds them over into mental and moral power. The greatest privilege of life may be ours—to feel the inflow of God upon the worn out soul, to be conscious that the tired nerves are being renewed with the strength of the Infinite One; to know that, as the body fails away, the soul is putting on its robes of coronation, to grow young as we grow old. Faith will be shaken. We need an indubitable fact, whose life in our life grows clear and strong with succeeding years and stands over against the changing sky as a very pillar of divine assurance. Jesus Christ, as the manifestation of God, comes to youth and middle age today with the promise—a promise verified in the lives of men and women whose gray hairs were a crown of glory—that he will ever so incarnate God as that whatever storms surge against our faith we shall always be sure of the Fatherhood of the All Good and the All Strong. He himself is the Divine Voice piercing the gale—'The deeper voice across the storm,' saying 'All is well.' Ah, yes; Jesus Christ is also the manifestation of man. He comes to the youth so sure to be disappointed in many men and asks to so walk in his visions that as critical age comes on, that heart who has once trusted him shall always see humanity at its divinest, humanity filled with God, and believe in man. Life tends to be fragmentary and to fasten upon unworthy aims. Only the continuous presence of God can get us from event to event with blessing. In Christ we get the ideas and aims of God, ideas and aims which run through the first yesterday, into and through today, and on into forever.

"A noble past is a sinless past, or a past out of which tears of repentance and the blood-drops of Christ have washed out the stains of wrong. Jesus comes to every man and woman who has an unworthy past and yet would grow old gracefully, sweetly, truly, and he asks to reconstruct, redeem, and turn about the whole past and to start us, by his grace, into a new future. Great tasks has God reserved for age's trembling hands, the task of hopeful waiting, the task of making youth look forward to age without sorrow. Great revelations come to age alone—the discovery of the meaning of human life, the gathering of the sunset tints which touch only life's west windows. Jesus Christ is 'the same yesterday, today, and forever.' Let us get his fadeless youth into our souls. He is the light of the world; light for morning; light for noonday; light for eventide. We have only to compare Cicero de Senectute with St. Paul to see the glory of Christian old age. Sin pardoned; passion conquered; hope strengthened; and heaven at hand! Just a few more strokes at the oar, a little more sea to cleave with your breaking craft, and many of you will be at home.

"It is said Columbus, nearing the shores of the new world, believed the story which the waves and skies brought him—that land was not far away. Birds came near and floated on the mild air, and at last perched upon the masts and twittered their praise of the shore. Berries were seen in the sea and were caught up from the waves and eaten by the happy sailors. Land was nigh. That is a picture of Christian old age. The heavenly shores are near enough, so that the rich fruits of the other world are within reach of the weary mariner. Angels of hope and benediction come to the soul and flutter over the tired life, and ride home to land with the creaking old ship. May God help us all to such an old age as this!"

DR. M'PHERSON ON "GRATITUDE."

Strong Contrast Between Prayer for "What We Want" and "What Have Received."

At the Second Presbyterian Church, Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, the Rev. S. J. McPherson preached yesterday morning on "Gratitude" from the text: "Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the nine?" —Luke, xvii., 17. He said in part:

"Turn now to the reverse side of the picture and see how character is distinguished by the things in which one of these men differed from the other nine. In many things all men are alike, especially in seeking their own interests. If you study only these similar aspects of human nature, you may infer that one man is as good as another. But wait till you see where the lines of their lives diverge, and then you can judge them accurately. By their contrary fruits ye shall know them. These ten men afford us two object lessons for the discrimination of Christian character. The nine appealed to Christ solely while in hope of securing future benefit; the tenth man offered him the tribute of a sweetened memory. They illustrate the world's selfish gratitude and the keen sense of favors to come; he was an example of real Christian gratitude as hearty acknowledgment of favors already received. They looked forward for their own sakes; he looked back for Christ's sake.

"The nine, therefore, were actuated altogether by selfish motives in coming to Christ; but the tenth man recognized Christ's grace in bestowing undeserved kindness. Thus the world will use prayer in a commercial way to get some benefit out of God; but the real Christian is full of wonder and praise over the unmerited goodness of God. The nine appealed only to Christ's power; it was left to the one man to appreciate also Christ's amazing love. This is another usual difference between the worldly heart and the Christian heart. God's natural attributes are the objects of the regard of the nine; God's moral attributes attract the tenth man's adoration. They run to God as office-seekers beset the President or as beggars swarm around the rich. He returns to God not to ask for something else, but to praise God's blessed qualities and to bow in lowly fellowship beside so good a being.

"The nine consequently 'lifted up their voices' in asking, but afterwards they were altogether silent. The one not only lifted up his voice in petitioning, but lifted up 'a loud voice' in glorifying God and giving thanks to Christ. Brethren, at which time are our voices loudest? In praying for what we want or in praying for what we have received? We know whether we admire the tenth man more than the other man, but have we considered which we more nearly resemble?"

The Deadly Car Stove in Texas.

New York *Tribune:* The account of the recent railway disaster in Texas says that one of the cars caught fire from an overturned stove. The statement brings to recollection the struggle with the railroad companies in this part of the country only a few years ago to get them to use steam from the locomotive for heating their cars. It was a fight based on common sense, and the importance of preventing needless suffering and death. Like other reforms, it was hard to get it started, but it has made so great progress that such announcements as that from Texas are comparatively rare now. It is odd to look back at the arguments brought forward against the use of steam; grave and respected railway Presidents descanted on the danger to passengers that would follow the bursting of a steam pipe, for instance. No such case has occurred, we believe. By doing away with the deadly car stove railroad travel has been robbed of one of its horrors.

CHURCH OF FUTURE.

DR. CANFIELD TALKS OF THE RESULT OF PROF. SWING'S LABORS.

Tells the People Who So Long Were Under the Ministrations of the Leader in Liberal Thought That the Time Is a Momentous One—Dwells on the Duty of Men and Women to Use What Has Been Done on a Basis for Nobler Achievements.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield of St. Paul's Universalist Church of this city occupied the pulpit of Central Church, Central Music Hall, yesterday morning and preached one of the most interesting sermons that have been delivered in that pulpit since the death of Prof. David Swing. It eloquently dealt with the past and the future of Central Church, and created more than ordinary interest. He took for his text:

For see, sayeth he, that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount.—Heb. viii., 15.

He said in the course of his sermon: "In dim antiquity a devout man dwelt for a season upon a sacred mountain. While there he had, among other experiences, a vision of an ideal church to be located at the center of a shifting community—the tabernacle of God in the midst of busy men, which he was directed to reproduce. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews refers to that historic legend and offers an interpretation of it whereby we are enabled to discern that the supreme law of spiritual progress consists in continually passing from dreams to realities, from visions to tasks, from thoughts to things. The phrase selected, therefore, is in substantial accord with the spirit of the occasion which has called us together here and now.

Between Past and Future.

"We are assembled today on the border line between a definite past, which is already becoming idealized in our affectionate remembrance, and the unknown future wherein our expectations beckon. It is, indeed, a momentous date for the members and friends of the Central Church—this last Sunday before the incoming of a new administration of its parochial affairs. From the beginning almost until now your weekly convocations were gladdened by the sight of one whose dignified yet sympathetic form has been the principal figure in this famous foreground of Christian thought and sentiment.

"Those golden days are forever gone. No doubt, however, that revered spiritual presence will linger here as an inspiration and encouragement for many a year to come. Meanwhile, out from the glorified mountain of your ideal task you are about to go forward upon what we all hope and most of us believe will continue to be a distinguished career of liberal Christian usefulness in the practical life of this mighty metropolis. What better advice, then, can come to you than that which came to the ancient lawgiver? 'For, see, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount.'

"But it is not of local church or parochial affairs I am here to speak. My humbler task appertains to our work as men and women who are perpetually compelled to pass out of the ideal into the real, and whose highest office it is to convert historic fancies into plain, prosaic facts—to take the sum of what has already been accomplished and use it if possible as the basis of further and nobler achievements.

The Balance Sheet of a Year.

"During these final days of the closing year most persons in the city are probably inquiring how they stand with the business world; what losses they have made and what gains, how much of their custom has gone and how much remains; what they have to fear, and what to hope, as they ponder the annual balance of their accounts. Everybody seems anxious to engage in making something. Indeed, these simple words suggest to us nothing less than the chief characteristic which runs through all the ages. They are the key of history, the test of individual excellence, and the highest resultant of corporate human enterprise. Doubtless every age is marked by certain peculiarities of thought and action, and these peculiarities stand as distinguishing features in the history of the world. No organization of mankind ever existed that has not some central object of ambition, around which its imagination clusters and its efforts revolve.

"So every generation, as it travels down the highway of time, is engaged in making its contributions to the sum total of human knowledge and attainment. We are not an isolated generation, but a concrete embodiment of the sum of all preceding generations. Our Nation today, in its art and science, its politics, and its religion, epitomizes the lessons that have been breathed into man at every period of his existence on the earth. Social effects that were projected centuries before the events which are proudly recited at New England society banquets have helped to make us what we are as a people.

"Influences that had their birth before the field of Marathon, that were strengthened by the short career and splendid literature of Greece; by the early courage and virtue of Rome; by the eloquence of Cicero and the heroism of Brutus; by the spreading energy of Christianity; by the hardy manliness of Swiss mountaineers; by the meeting of King John and his Barons at Runnymede; by the calm bravery of the Long Parliament and the rugged heart of Cromwell, as well as by the lonely voyage of the Mayflower and the midnight ride of Paul Revere—have rolled some precious legacies into the stream of time, which reappear in the characteristic ideas and productions of our own day and generation.

"If, then, we would understand ourselves, we should study these ideas and productions in their linear connections and filial relations with the ages from which we have descended. Now, in my judgment, the central law that gives unity to the movement and course of human history, the connecting cord that binds together the ages and links the fact in a beggar to the fact in a King, is precisely this all-abounding ambition to accumulate, to increase, to engage in making in something.

What Has Been Added to the World.

"The leading question of the day is: How much have you made during the last year? The universal question of all days is: How much have you earned and made out of life as a whole? not what we have had, but what we have been able to add to the material, mental, or moral wealth of the world—this it is that determines our true value and worth. Economic philosophers sometimes divide mankind into two unequal classes, the producers and the non-producers. But in estimating the productive forces of society it is surely not sufficient to count only those who work with their hands. In fact the brain is the better tool, for ideas are at the bottom of everything.

"Visions create. Men always dream before they accomplish. Every thoughtful workman is an artist, molding and transforming the raw material of nature until we behold the splendors of the sunset woven in the fibers of the canvas and the rock of the mountain or the mud of the prairie reared up into architectural anthems of grandeur and aspiration. The celebrated Michael Angelo is properly supposed to have built Saint Peters at Rome; what the architect really did was to erect the church in his head, anybody could finish it then.

"Think, for a moment, of the great agents and engines of our modern civilization, and then think what shadowy fancies they all were once. The countless wheels of commerce, not long since existed only as visions of the night. In the noiseless loom of John Faust's meditations were woven the sinews of the printing press, whose thunder shakes the world.

From the Thing to the Thought.

"A thing is the outside of a thought; a thought is the inside of a thing. Mind mixed with flowing or evaporating water makes a mill. A factory is a private speculation made public in matter. A republic is an idea slowly worked into men and women. Our Republican government, its virtues and its vices, our schools, our churches, and our families, they are the outside of conceptions which our fathers and mothers set agoing a hundred or a thousand or ten thousand years ago. United Germany—what is it but the toughened fibers of Bismarck's burly brain? The Russian Empire is the congealed tyranny of Peter the Great. Pope Gregory VII. has been dead 800 years, and at Salerna his powerful dust has disappeared, but his more powerful ecclesiasticism keeps every Roman Catholic priest in the wide world from honorable wedlock. The whim of some oriental fanatic still grates the windows of half a million nuns in Christian Europe.

"Laws and theologies are condensed opinions. Sectarian systems are organized emotions. Political parties and governments are merely mental processes, armored for action and sent forth to wrestle with each other in continental rings. Thus the invisible mind of man contains all the original patterns and models of the mighty institutions which grind for us peace, law, and order. Money is the convenient representative of value, but mind is the actual creator of values."

This point was enforced at length by the speaker, who then proceeded as follows:

"From all these illustrations it appears that whoever can harness the elements, electricity, fire, and water, has no further need of muscle. His chores are thenceforth done by the very gods themselves. He reads in vain who perceives in human history nothing but material and tangible forces or who fails to perceive the practical influence of mind in the masterly productions of mankind.

Spiritual Transcends the Intellectual.

"But there is something higher than mind in man. The spiritual far transcends the intellectual. Hence moral workmanship outranks every other form of human activity. The institutions it has built up are the most widely extended and lasting of any on the globe. Empires are but waves in the sea of religious ideas, which ripples into Popes or Presidents, or swells into kingdoms and commonwealths that last whole centuries. These perish, but religion does not die. The one survives, the many pass away. Today 150,000,000 worship as Mohammed bids, 300,000,000 look to Jesus as their Savior, while twice that number, so 'tis said, count Buddha as their heavenly lord. Of course there are vast differences in the dogmatic and ceremonial parts of these various attempts to express man's religious aspirations, but they all spring from one common source—the desire to work out that which the universal Father has implanted in the souls of his children.

"The originators of new movements are usually men who have lingered long and lovingly upon the mountain of the Lord and who bring to us common people their spotless ideals. But it is always the fate of the later followers of every great teacher to turn his system against his principles and to resist the progress of the present in the name of that which was high and noble progress in the past. It is not because we now discern the brightest hopes and some of the most distinctive principles on which our devout ancestors insisted to be mere dreams that we should therefore depreciate the services which they rendered to the cause of human advancement and civilization. Neither should we at this day allow any gratitude for their services or any respect for the dreams associated with them to delay the onward movement for which our age is prepared, or even doubt that we can now dispense with everything we see to have been fiction—however useful, however indispensable that fiction may once have been, when it gave force and life to the partial truth with which it was associated.

"It is not the least of the many graceful gifts of Prof. Swing that he delighted to dwell upon universal truths, and placed Christian character far above scholastic definitions. He has seen the transfigured Master in the serene mountain of his meditations, and caught the glow of that heavenly countenance. And his great loving heart, in which there was ample room for us all, bore this entire community nearer to that sacred pattern of human sympathy and helpfulness. There is less respect for sectarian bigotry in all our churches because he has lived among us. May we resolve anew with the beginning of the new year to turn the coming time into better lives, and whatever else we do or fail to do let there be no failure in our brave attempts to imitate that noble pattern of Christian manliness which God hath placed before our eyes as an ever living example and inspiration."

RICHES AND THE POWER OF THE CHURCH.

The Rt.-Rev. Charles Edward Cheney Talks of Liberality and Poverty.

At the morning service in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, the Rt.-Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., preached on the text:

For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor.—II. Cor. viii., 9.

He said in part:

"Men rarely let a great force run to waste. Steam, electricity, the tides of the ocean, even the vast power of the rapids of Niagara are all being yoked to the service of the world. God surely is as wise as man and hence he has recognized the power that lies in money to push on the interests of his kingdom. The Corinthian church was the rich community of the early church. But it was also evidently the stingy church of that age. St. Paul in this passage is stirring them up to self-denying liberality. He does it as the army that lay in the valley of the Tennessee was stirred to emulation by the sight of Hooker's men bearing the flag up the heights of Lookout Mountain. St. Paul reminds the Corinthians of the self-denying liberality of their brethren in Macedonia. But not satisfied with that he points them to a nobler example, that of Christ himself.

"Here is the rare example of one who was rich voluntarily becoming poor. But when was Christ rich? Surely not in this world. Some men live closely, but die rich with their accumulations. When this man died he had a pauper's funeral and a borrowed grave. Was he rich when the multitudes thronged to hear him preach? It was then that he said that he had not 'where to lay his head.' Not in his youth. He was apprenticed to a carpenter. Not at his birth. He was born in a stable and cradled in a manger. The only explanation of this passage lies in the fact of the preëxistence of Christ and the 'glory' which he himself said that he had with the Father 'before the foundation of the world.'

"Turn to the other side of the picture. Martin Luther in his childhood sang Christmas carols in his native village to get a crust of bread. The man who later was to turn the world upside down as a child was a beggar. But Martin Luther had not 'known better days.' Yet this last was the penury of Christ. Saddest of all, the poverty of Christ lay in his 'making himself of no reputation.' Men can bear up against all misfortunes better than the loss of a good name. But Christ was called 'a friend of publicans and harlots.' His own brethren counted him insane, his enemies reviled him as a 'glutton and wine bibber.' And who so poor as one who was denied by one chosen disciple and betrayed by another? Yet all this 'for our sakes.' Shall not we Christians blush at the thought of speaking of our sacrifices and self-denials?"

HE SPEAKS IN HILLIS' FORMER PULPIT.

The Rev. William Dickinson, D. D., Talks of the Gospel of Love.

The Rev. William Dickinson, D. D., occupied the pulpit yesterday morning of the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, which was left vacant by the Rev. N. D. Hillis. Dr. Dickinson has been retired for some years and is a resident of Evanston. For some time he was pastor of the Lake Forest Presbyterian Church. His last charge, however, was at College Hill Church, Cincinnati, five years ago. He took for his subject yesterday "A Fixed Heart." He said in part: "Only a heart established in its religious effections will make us strong for service. The heart is the seat of character and it is the sovereign of life. It gives to the latter its moral complexion and makes it active and fruitful or sluggish and barren, as its own impulses are strong or weak. We speak of the wonderful effectiveness there is at times in the strength of will. Let us not forget that the will is moved by the affections and desires that are behind it, and that its energy will be proportioned to the strength and persistence of those impelling motives. We have read often of the fearful power there is in hate, revenge, jealousy, lust or other evil passions to impel one onward to the accomplishment of some base and hateful evil purpose. Milton's Satan buffeting the billows of fire, his soul burning with rage against Heaven's King, whom in his wicked and boundless ambition he has resolved to dethrone, is a powerful illustration and delineation of that terrible energy of will which is born of and nourished by some malignant desire. But to the credit of our humanity there is enthroned in the human heart to a great degree a principal or motive of equal force whose aims are pure and virtuous, beneficent, and right. It is love for man and love for God. Its exercise has done much to fill the world with beauty and happiness. Its universal reign in ages yet to dawn upon the earth is the aim and promise of the gospel."

A New Year's Thought.

"Anew," they heard a statesman say,
"This life I shall begin.
Alas, why did I not swear off
Before I was sworn in!"
—*Washington Star.*

STANDS BY DR. HILLIS

DR. THOMAS' STRONG PLEA FOR INDEPENDENT CHURCHES.

He Criticises Dr. Herrick Johnson for the Action He Took in the Matter of Prof. Swing's Successor in the Central Church Pulpit—He Says Many Presbyterians Are Deficient in the Quality of Their Theology—Timely Sermons by Other Pastors.

At the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas made a strong plea for independent churches and took the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson to task for his action in the matter of Dr. Hillis' occupation of the Central Church pulpit. Dr. Thomas took for his subject "Lessons of the Years," and for his text, "Days Should Speak and Multitude of Years Should Teach Wisdom."—Job xxxii, 7. He said:

"Never did any year of earth close with so many and powerful agencies that work for good; and never did a new year open with so much promise. Times may be hard; many evils and wrongs and discouragements may be in view, but the great world outlook was never so bright. Never has man had so sure a grasp upon the forces of nature; never so large knowledge of the true and the useful; and all this is coming to be the possession of the many as well as the few; and the most hopeful of all is that this wonderful growth is not alone in the natural and secular; is moral and spiritual; humanity is asserting its divine life.

Search for Real Truth.

"Never were so many minds and hearts asking: 'What is truth? What is right?' And never were the answers so large and satisfactory; and in this is the explanation of the general unrest and dissatisfaction with the droughts of the past. The old theology cannot satisfy the longings of the present. Its answers are too small to meet the larger demands of facts and reason; too narrow, cold, and hopeless to satisfy the growing and living faith of a world in the goodness and power of God. Our age is studying religion in the light of all truth, and the day is past when the church can silence the voice of reason, of science, history, and criticism by denouncing them as infidel. It is not to unfaith but to a larger and better faith that our great age is coming.

"The two noted divines of the Presbyterian Church who so lately passed away illustrate the two methods and tendencies of religious thoughts in our times. Dr. McCosh in philosophy and theology sought for the facts, and upon these constructed his theories; Dr. Shedd, the theologian, assumed his facts and deduced his conclusions; and Dr. Herrick Johnson of our city seems to belong to the same school.

"When the question of favoring the appointment of Dr. Hillis to succeed Dr. Swing was before the Presbytery Dr. Johnson, as reported, said: 'I doubt if the presbytery would at all sympathize with the work of Dr. Hillis' predecessor.' That may be, but the sympathy of the people was with Prof. Swing, and without the sympathy of Dr. Johnson or the presbytery, the thought, the truths, the life of that great and good man and preacher will live on in the heart of humanity. There is something pathetic in Dr. Johnson's words when he says: 'I regret that the Presbyterian Church, with all its theology, cannot meet the demands of the people of this city; sorry that an equal opportunity could not have been furnished through Presbyterian channels.' The trouble is not that the Presbyterians have not enough theology; it is not in quantity but in quality that it is deficient; and that is the trouble with theology in general, and that is the reason. It cannot meet the demands of the people of this city. And that is the reason why an equal opportunity could not have been furnished through Presbyterian channels, for Dr. Johnson says that in his new field Dr. Hillis cannot preach denominationalism. That will be too bad; but then Jesus did not preach denominationalism, nor did Paul; and the new pastor of the Central Church, God bless him, can preach the religion of Jesus, love of God and man, as Prof. Swing preached it; and that is what the world wants and welcome, and what the free pulpit makes possible' and Dr. Johnson and the Presbytery can go on "preaching denominationalism."'

Dr. Johnson Criticised.

"Dr. Johnson thought the presbytery should sanction Dr. Hillis' appointment only on the condition that 'the platform of the Central Church be made a platform of evangelical truth'; and that, as Dr. Johnson interprets it, means belief in the fall of man in Adam original sin, penal atonement, and the endless torment of souls in the material fires of hell; and that is the reason why, 'with all its theology, the Presbyterian Church cannot satisfy the demands of the people of this city,' and why 'an equal opportunity could not have been furnished (for Dr. Hillis) through Presbyterian channels.'

"All the unprejudiced people of this city may well join with Dr. Johnson in the regrets that such is the case. It is not of choice but from the necessities of the case that there are independent churches; the cost in money and hard work is large, but it is the price of personal liberty, of reason and conscience in religion—a liberty that is not possible in the orthodox churches.

"In everything else our age is full of faith and hope; and because in everything else truth is free and rests upon its own authority and can grow with the growth of a world. In religion alone is truth bound to the denominationalism and the creeds of the past; in these alone truth is made to rest upon authority; and the preachers are the retained attorneys.

"Days should speak; the year should teach wisdom; and these time-lessons are being borne in upon the great life of the present. Make the truths of religion free; trust them in a great faith to the reason and conscience of man; let the pulpits be free to preach the truth of God and there will not be wanting a theology that can 'meet the demands of this city' and the reasonable and conscientious demands of the millions of our time to whom belief in the old dogmas is no longer possible."

TO LEARN LIFE'S HIDDEN MEANINGS.

Suggestive Sermon Preached by the Rev. J. P. Brushingham.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham preached at the Fulton Street M. E. Church yesterday morning from the following text: "Days should speak and multitude of years should teach wisdom." Job, xxxii., 7. He said in part:

"It is a well known fact of optical science that objects unequally distant cannot be seen together. It is difficult to look backwards and forwards at the same time and the lessons of the years are both retrospective and prospective. It is no easy task to have formed upon the retina of the soul's eye a distinct image both of what is temporal and near at hand, and at the same time what is eternal and remote. It is hard to rivet the eye upon yonder gallery of the church and also upon the front pews at the same time. The man without spirituality fixes his eye solely on the trial balance or stock exchange, and absolutely forgets the internal gallery of the immortal future. The impractical and visionary dreamer goes to the other extreme and forgets that there is any material world about him.

"The passing years should teach mankind lessons of superlative wisdom, they should bring to him something more than mere shrewdness in his particular branch of life's industry and daily endeavor. They should bring to him a profounder philosophy of all life; they should take him beneath the surface of things and reveal to him life's hidden meaning and broader scope. Standing in the shadow of the dying year, and almost hearing the chiming bells ring out the old and ring in the new, men should learn to subordinate what is temporal and fleeting to that which is spiritual and eternal. While not forgetting the tender memories of the past, the vital duties of the present, they should bear in mind that 'the things that are seen are temporal,' and 'the things that are not seen are eternal.' The longer vision of the soul need not be obscured by the shorter vision of the passing days.

"We are taught a lesson of trustfulness by the fleeting year. Ships often go out to sea under sealed orders, the seal not to be broken until the vessel is well out from shore. Thus we are to launch out upon the broad sea of the new year under sealed orders. There is a profound sense in which we know not what shall befall us and yet we know some things. If the past is a prophecy of the future we know there is a skilled pilot at the wheel and we know that we'll see our pilot face to face. We know that amid all the changes and vicissitudes of human life there is one who changes not. We may learn the lesson of a changeless God in the midst of the changing years. Nature gives us almost infinite variety of leaf and flower and blade and sunshine and shadow of changing seasons and fleeting clouds. While nature gives us variety, God gives us stability. 'I, the Lord, change not.' 'Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today, and forever.'

"The same in his merciful providences, the same in his infinite love. Under the inspiration of his great love let us go forth to live holier lives in 1895 than in 1894. The new year would be a better year. We must put more devotion, more conscience, more loyalty 'to God and native land' into it than into the last. Let us go forth as Christians and Americans to do our whole duty without fear or favor, and then neither the immediate nor the remote future can be charged with any evil portent for us."

LESSONS FURNISHED BY LAST YEAR.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's Sermon on the Value of History as a Teacher.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch preached at Sinai Temple yesterday morning on the subject, "Last Year's Lessons." He said:

"That history is a great teacher, even in our skeptical moods we are willing to concede. But history is something distant to our conception. Rome and Greece, possibly Assyria, the last century maybe, are vested with the teacher's authority. That the yesterday which is passed has lessons as deep we easily overlook. The close of the year cannot but press home upon us the better thought that even so near events as happened a few months ago have appeal and admonition. Optimists, happily for them, most men are. We are apt to treasure the conviction that as the years roll by men become better. The year about to expire may shake our assurance. Europe is still an armed camp. The Russian Jew is still the innocent and helpless victim of persistent cruelty based on narrow patriotism of Russian nationalists. The Armenians' cry has filled the heavens. And the poor negro of Georgia is the third in this trio of voices, witnessing to aught but the triumph of humanity.

"Again the dying year has emphasized more than any of its predecessors the fact that there is a thorn in the flesh of our civilization which so far has baffled the efforts to remove it. Dynamite and assassin in France, strike and railroad burning in America, have emphasized the presence of disturbing elements. Everywhere the social problem is in the foreground. By many it is argued that this vexation will haunt mankind as long as man abides on earth. These point to the failures attending so far all attempts to find a solution. They would credit, if capitalists, the trouble to the wickedness of their neighbors, to vice and intemperance, to demagogues, and with these factors out of the way, so far as natural inequalities permit, they are confident that social peace will be reestablished. Others among the dispossessed lay the blame to the greed and heartlessness, the intrigues of the monopolists and capitalists. With these deprived by law of the opportunity to do harm humanity will triumph. Put yourself into your brother's place is not remembered by either party to the contest.

"Every reform is a moral question. Without moral regeneration of men and mankind no effort can be successful. Duty and justice and a high sense of responsibility are the ingredients which alone will give peace and purpose and worth to the individual life and through it restore to humanity that peace which is needful for its progress. The English school of economics has by pressing too far the notion of the individual rights and freedom of man succeeded in eliminating every moral idea from the fields of industry and economy, yet ethics shall reign there as splendidly as anywhere. In fact, unethical individualism has, like Chronos of old, devoured its own children. Monopoly and the tyranny of trades unions are the commentary on the justice and applicability to humanity of the principles of Adam Smith. We need today not so much emphasis on rights as on duty. This is the condition to social peace. All schemes for social regeneration will fail unless this factor be operative. Humanity is not a mere aggregate of hands. Every man is a personality and no system of society is just that has no regard in its social fabric for this inalienable God-given character of man. It is not a contest for larger incomes, it is one for larger humanity that is now waging. The sacramental word 'duty' will not fail to bring both camps to a better understanding of each other."

AS TO COMPLETENESS OF LIFE WORK.

Lessons from the Divine Life Drawn by the Rev. B. R. Bulkeley.

The Rev. B. R. Bulkeley of Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, preached yesterday morning on the subject, "Completeness of Life Work," taking for his text: "I glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do."—John, 17, 14. He said: "There is a satisfaction in work finished. Even in spite of hindrances, perhaps the more on account of them, there is a joy in being able to say, 'I have finished it.' Especially when there is any sense of completeness in the work the pleasure is much enhanced. If we look at the career of Jesus, nearing its end, as these words of the text were uttered, we must be struck rather by the tokens of incompleteness in it all; and these we must consider and set over against the sublime faith that could give up all in the very beginning of a great work.

"How incomplete was his mission in the way of duration! Must he not have longed for a more extended ministry after the years of preparation? Then how many desires must have been unfulfilled; for instance, the aim to reach certain individuals and influential personages in order to further his great end. Then again his general plan of becoming a teacher of his people may have been quite different from the result. And in many ways we feel there must have been disappointment. 'He came unto his own, and his own received him not.'

"But when we take a larger view we see first how he bore witness to a truth that gave completeness to his life. That witness was placed forever in the eye of the world. He was 'the light of the world.' And the service of his fellow-men persistently followed up gave unity to his life. There was no break or hindrance. He established an organized force with the disciples which assured the spread of the church. He had a consecrated purpose which bound all the details of his life into one. He sought the glory of God and he revealed that glory. What completeness in the spiritual realm was the compact and powerful life of Jesus. So in the work of each one there are many reminders of incompleteness, as well as a very true way in which we can assure ourselves of a completeness in what we do. The brevity of life is a hint of how small a place we fill in a sense. Thus our work has such a fragmentary look as we see only the details and failures and disappointments. Our wishes are thwarted and our plans set aside, and withal so much is left undone that it is far from a finished look that we see in our life work.

"Nevertheless, if we conscientiously hold to a single purpose in the main stress and tendency of life, if we humbly fill our place, and especially if we concentrate our will power on certain essential things, just so far life has a completeness of its own. And if above all we seek the glory of God, then no matter how humble an inconspicuousness our lot, that glory shining through all gives a completeness, and the inspiration of an eternal work, of which ours is a part, gives fullness and inspiration to our life work. May this thought lend satisfaction to the close of the old year and give foregleams of promise to the new."

Prince of Wales as He Is.

New York *Tribune:* It is significant that this new outburst of the Eastern question should be coincident with the coming to the throne of Russia of a Czar who is evidently much under the influence of the Prince of Wales. The Prince has been popularly supposed to be very little but a figurehead, convenient for state occasions, as the opening of an exhibition, the unveiling of a monument, etc., but of no very practical use. This is a mistake. In more than one instance he has shown marked skill in the management of men, and especially in bringing together those whose interests have been so diverse as to make them mutually hostile. It is well known that he is a man of peace, believes very firmly that there is room enough in the world for England, Russia, and France to develop their best resources and powers, and exerts every possible influence to secure cordial coöperation between them. His presence at Livadia and his close relations with Nicholas are looked upon as an augury for a cessation of the mutually hostile attitude of the past years. Should this prove to be correct, and we believe that it is, the coming year will in all probability see great changes in Asia.

ARE REAL PROBLEMS.

PRESIDENT HARPER DISCUSSES THE PRACTICAL TRUTHS OF LIFE.

New Methods Must Be Employed in Dealing with the Perplexities That Surround Mankind in Accordance with New Conditions of Environment—Caution Must Be Exercised in Accepting or Declaring Opinions—Spirit of the Times Should Be Constructive.

Dr. William Harper, President of the University of Chicago, occupied the Rev. Dr. Canfield's pulpit at St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, yesterday morning. He talked on the subject: "What Are the Problems of the Day, and How Shall We Regard Them?" He said in part:

"What are people thinking about? Is it possible to discern any one group of problems which may be said to occupy the largest share of attention? It cannot be said that problems of education form prevailing subjects of thought since an examination of the subject shows a general apathy in reference to the real value of education and an indifference to the proper methods of educational work. Perhaps it is the intellectual questions which relate to theology, science, and literature. But after all few, comparatively, are interested in theological disputations, or in scientific investigations, or even in the great works of literature. Perhaps questions relating to religion and to religious life occupy the forefront. But we cannot believe that any considerable portion of those who are connected with the great religious systems concern themselves in the least about questions and problems of religious life, and is it not true, then, that social or politico-social questions are those which receive the greatest share of attention? Treating these groups of questions together I desire to formulate a few propositions for consideration.

His Propositions Formulated.

"First—In reference to these questions there is at all times and in all places the widest possible divergence of thought on the part of those who think.

"Second—Upon the results of the discussion of these questions great and important interests depend, and upon those who engage in the discussion, and indeed, upon those who merely think about these questions, a tremendous responsibility rests.

"Third—The most serious difficulty which presents itself is not that men think and speak differently in reference to these problems, but not enough men think, and further, that many who think do not think properly.

"Fourth—Just as the improper conduct of church members is the greatest hindrance to the growth of the church, so many men are deprived of the enjoyment of that higher life which ought to come from the settlement of these questions, because of the wrong and mistaken attitude assumed towards the questions themselves and by the disputants towards each other.

"Fifth—The thing most needed is the adoption of the proper spirit, an attitude of mind which shall be in accordance with what we believe to be the law of God.

"Sixth—It is reasonably to be expected that men and women of disciplined minds should adopt the right attitude in dealing with these questions.

"What, now, is the attitude which should be cultivated?

Caution Must Be Exercised.

"First of all, let us exercise caution in accepting and declaring opinions. The exercise of caution is not an exhibition of timidity. It ought not to leave the mind in disquietude. It is not an act of cowardice. To exercise caution is to do the scholarly thing—the wise thing. It was the attitude of mind of Jesus Christ.

"We must cultivate, however, openness of mind. We see too many instances of men, even teachers, whose minds are full of many truths which would make life fuller and brighter if they would but accept them. To the mind, but slightly opened, light will come. But from the mind only slightly closed the most precious truths are concealed. This openness of mind must be striven for because in just so far as it is obtained one places himself in position to receive the great truths and to find the best methods to carry on the work which has been given him to do.

"There must also be cultivated the spirit of inquiry and investigation. Much old truth must be. There is still new truth to be discovered. New methods must be found of dealing with old problems and unless we find new ways we shall be moving around in a circle. New methods of religious work, new methods of educational work must be discovered. The facts for the study of the problems have not all been collected. All, to be sure, cannot engage in search for these, but it must be remembered that every truth is new to the man who has not before grasped it and appropriated it to himself. And in this sense every man must be the discoverer of new truth.

"The question must be approached with a broad and comprehensive spirit. The specializing tendency of the times must be accompanied by the broadest spirit of conviction. The world needs generalists as well as specialists. The narrow spirit is fatal to all real progress. There must be breadth and comprehensiveness.

True Spirit of the Times.

"The spirit of the times should be constructive as opposed to destructive. Much activity is controlled by spirit essentially destructive. For this reason confusion reigns, motives are misinterpreted, effort is not made to discover the true spirit. It is to be remembered, however, that destruction is often a necessary companion of construction. In order to build we must first destroy. That was true of the commission given to Isaiah and of that given to Jeremiah. But we must not abandon old methods or break them down unless we have new methods to take their place. We should not call into question the beliefs of men unless we can substitute something better. Let the work of destruction be done if necessary, but let it be done without the the spirit of destruction. This was the policy of Jesus Christ, who came 'not to destroy but to fulfill,' and yet performed the greatest piece of destructive work which the world has seen. If now this spirit of caution, open-mindedness, this spirit of inquiry and breadth, this spirit of charity and love, were to control all men what would be the result? A settlement in a large measure of all our difficulties, the discovery of higher principles of life, and living together in peace and harmony such as the world has not yet seen, a realization, at least in part, of that ideal of life of which prophets and poets have spoken."

Great Country for Novelists.

New York *Sun:* The six English novelists, beginning with Rudyard Kipling and ending with Conan Doyle, who have visited New York this year were probably in pursuit of plots. All the English and French plots have been worked up, squeezed out, and put away to dry. The tales of high life, low life, shady life, freckled life, intrigue, horror, swagger, happiness, vengeance, hot blood and cold, chivalry, vulgarity, drivel, and all else, have already been turned into cash by their hungry writers. The English novelist who can find in England a brand-new plot, or one that a hundred other novelists have not taken a hack at, must be a man of brains; and such men are scarce. But this country of ours has never been properly explored by any of the qualified English plot hunters. We can tell them that it is full of the best and freshest plot stuff. It is richer in that than in corn, cotton, or coal. Our plot crop is a hundred times better than the English, and it is ripe for the sickle, too. Every day we see plots going to seed for lack of harvesters. They can often be found in the *Sun*, cut short; but the true novelist ought to know how to string them out, shine them up, dip them in the colors, and then make search for a liberal publisher. Very few of our New York novel writers seem to be able to do this kind of work in first-class style. It looks to us as though those of their English rivals who have been making notes in New York this year would get ahead of them in the market.

Christmas in Dixie.

"Goin' home for Christmas!"
Home to see the folks;
Hear the old-time stories,
An' tell the old-time jokes.

Long time since we left it—
Home!—its love and light;
But still it has a chair for us,
An' still the fire beams bright.

"Goin' home for Christmas!"
Home from all the strife;
From the trouble to the peace
That always sweetens life.

"Goin' home for Christmas!"
Never seems too late;
Old folks waitin', waitin',
With a welcome at the gate!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

RUIN IN THE MEASURE

WILSON'S BILL IS DRAINING THE TREASURY OF CASH.

Since It Went into Operation Losses Have Aggregated $36,000,000—In Two Years the Government Expenditures Have Exceeded Receipts by $100,000,000—Revenue Is Needed, Not a Wildcat Currency Scheme—Plan to Increase the Beer Tax Grows in Favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It is now four months since the Gorman-Wilson tariff law went into effect, and the financial results are the reverse of satisfactory to the administration. The exhibit which will be ready for the reassembling of Congress after the holidays will startle the statesmen from their lethargy, if anything can do so, for it is disastrous to Democratic claims in the direction of good government. It is a curious coincidence, which the cuckoos will find it difficult to whistle down the wind, that the deficit in the Treasury cash since receipts began to fall below the expenditures is exactly the par value of the bonds sold. One hundred millions of money is a good round sum, and yet that is the difference between the Treasury receipts and expenditures for the last two years, and it is a peculiarly serious and disagreeable fact that in the four months since the new tariff bill became a law, while the time was only one-sixth of the two years, the deficit was more than one-third of the whole amount. On the whole, it will be difficult for the Treasury experts to show that the gold reserve has not been "depleted" to pay the running expenses of the country. That fact once admitted, the Carlisle currency scheme will lose whatever vitality it has left, as it will be at once apparent that the "situation" of which Mr. Carlisle talks can be cured only by some scheme to produce revenue instead of wildcat paper. The years 1893 and 1894 are the only ones since the close of the war in which the receipts have fallen below the expenditures.

Record for Ten Years.

It is not necessary to go back very far, but it may be interesting to see what the record has been for the last ten years. It is as follows;

Year.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
1885	$48,000,000	$........
1886	95,000,000	....
1887	102,000,000	....
1888	110,000,000	....
1889	100,000,000	....
1890	117,000,000	....
1891	7,000,000	....
1892	25,000,000	....
1893	....	44,000,000
1894	....	56,000,000

It seems a little curious that the deficiency of the last two years amounts to precisely the sum for which bonds have been issued, but it is a fact. The new law went into effect Aug. 28. For the four months ending Dec. 28 the books of the Treasury show the following:

RECEIPTS.	
August (3 days)	$2,066,719
September	22,621,228
October	19,139,240
November	19,411,403
December (28 days)	21,541,814
Total	$84,780,404

EXPENDITURES.	
August (3 days)	$3,127,144
September	30,323,016
October	32,713,089
November	28,477,188
December (28 days)	26,077,000
Total	$120,717,437

Figures for Four Months.

This shows the figures as the operations of the Treasury during the first four months of the new tariff law to be as follows:

Expenditures	$120,717,437
Receipts	84,780,404
Deficiency	35,937,033

It is interesting also to compare the operations of the last four months under the new law with the operations under the old law in the corresponding months of former years. The result is as follows:

September, October, November, December, 1891, surplus	$1,000,000
September, October, November, December, 1892, surplus	2,000,000
September, October, November, December, 1893, deficit	21,000,000
September, October, November, December, 1894, deficit	35,787,988

One other form of comparison may not be uninteresting. It is as to the monthly receipts of the Treasury under the forty-seven months of the McKinley law as compared with the monthly receipts under the four months of the new law:

Average receipts per month under McKinley law	$31,000,000
Average receipts per month under Wilson law	21,000,000

The government deficit for the fiscal year to date is $28,254,963.

INCREASE IN THE BEER TAX PROBABLE

Authority to Issue Low-Rate Bonds May Also Be Granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—From out the fog of the financial discussion precipitated by the unwise and chimerical suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, two propositions are gradually taking definite shape, and these two things are the very ones suggested in the editorial columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the simplest remedies for the existing financial troubles of the government. Nothing has become so apparent as the one fact that the revenue is deficient and must be brought up before the government can do anything. Members of the Ways and Means committee are now considering seriously a proposition to raise the tax on beer from the present rate of $1 per barrel to $1.50 or even $2. A bill to this effect may be reported immediately after the holiday recess. The thinking men among the majority—and there are a few of them—have become convinced that the gold reserve cannot be maintained and more bonds must be issued unless the revenue is increased not only materially but rapidly. It is impossible to do anything with the customs tariff. No amendment regulating tariff rates stands a show of passing the Senate. With the internal revenue it is different. No protection or free trade principle is involved, and not even the raising of the price of beer to the consumer. The brewery trust would have to settle the score; and here will come in the only difficulty. It is believed a bill raising the tax on beer to, say, $1.50, could get through the House without difficulty if the Ways and Means committee will stand sponsor for it.

Brewers Defeated It a Year Ago.

When the tariff bill was discussed in the House a year ago this very proposition was under consideration by the Ways and Means committee, but the influence of the brewers was exerted so successfully as to defeat it. The situation then, however, was much different. No one imagined the tariff bill would be hung up until Aug. 28, and it was supposed it would have been in good working order by the beginning of the fiscal year, so that when the winter gold movement began the Treasury would be in a condition to stand it. The issuing of bonds twice in one year has opened the eyes of the committee, and they are considering the new beer tax as the one relief possible to the Treasury. It is admitted that the brewers will have some strong friends in the Senate, that body having come to be looked upon as the champion of all trusts, but when Secretary Carlisle puts the deficiency clearly before the Democratic Senators they may yield to the inevitable and supply the revenue which has now become imperatively necessary to the maintenance of the honor of the country. For the fiscal year ending June 30 the receipts from taxes on fermented liquors amounted to $30,834,674, so it will be seen an increase of 50 cents per barrel would mean over $15,000,000, and doubling the tax would add over $30,000,000 to the income of the government. And the most potent argument made in favor of the increased tax is that the millions of new revenue would be immediately available. The other sign of returning sense is the increasing sentiment in favor of giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue low-rate bonds with which to take up the greenbacks, and thus strengthen the gold reserve, while at the same time furnishing the basis for national bank currency.

Argument for Low-Rate Bonds.

The substitute for the Carlisle bill offered by Mr. Springer just before Congress adjourned for the recess does not force national banks to come into the new scheme, but it does prevent them taking out more circulation under the present law. If the low-rate bonds are issued it will necessitate allowing the national banks to continue under the present system and increase their circulation in this way. It can be said that both Secretary Carlisle and Controller Eckels favor the low-rate bonds. They did not suggest them in their reports because they thought they might as well have asked for the moon. Since the first Monday in December, however, the situation has changed materially. The leaders of the majority in the House wish to avoid the party disgrace of making an extra session necessary. They know that with additional revenue and authority to issue popular bonds the Treasury would be free from embarrassment and the extra session be rendered unnecessary. Secretary Carlisle would probably be satisfied with these two measures. He would be satisfied with almost anything to relieve him from criticism. He knew the Treasury was "out of whack," as they say in Kentucky, and in his dim, hazy way set to work to straighten matters out, with the unfortunate result of making things worse through the destruction of public confidence by his fantastic currency scheme. Anything which will relieve the Treasury and give him leisure to continue the work of overriding the civil service laws will satisfy John G. Carlisle. There is a healthier sentiment in the House, and the beer tax and popular loans are the foundation stones of the reaction.

WORK BEFORE THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Appropriation Bills and the Nicaragua Measure Claim First Attention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Both Houses of Congress will resume their sessions Thursday next and it is expected that there will be a more determined effort to press forward the work of the session for the next two months than has characterized the proceedings during the month which has already elapsed. The necessary work of the session is the passage of the appropriation bills, of which there are fourteen. Of these none have passed the Senate, and only five have received the sanction of the House. Of these five the Senate Committee on Appropriations has passed favorably upon the pensions and Military Academy bills, while the army, fortifications, and urgency deficiency bills are stills under consideration by the committee. It is in order for the Senate to take up any reported appropriation bill at any time, and whether the Nicaragua Canal bill, which stands on the Senate calendar as unfinished business, shall continue to hold its place of vantage, will depend for the present upon whether the Appropriations committee shall desire to supplant it with the pensions or fortifications bill, or with any other appropriations bill after the other bills shall be reported from the committee. There is, however, no urgency concerning either of the appropriation bills so far as reported, and the probabilities are that the Nicaragua bill will not be displaced for the present. The Nicaragua bill discussion will, barring the possibility of displacement and adjournment until the following Monday, be resumed after the morning hour Thursday, with Senator Morgan occupying the floor. Mr. Morgan has been devoting the holidays to the preparation of a reply to Senator Turpie's attack upon the Canal bill, and his friends expect him to make a vigorous and exhaustive defense of the measure and of the enterprise whose interests it is intended to promote. He will probably speak an entire day and possibly two or three days. Those best acquainted with Senate methods predict that it will sit for at least two days of the present week.

STAMP COUNTERFEITING MUST STOP.

Cuts and Plates of Foreign Issues to Be Seized if Not Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury to the effect that it is unlawful to have in possession or to use plates for the printing of postage stamps in the similitude of those issued by foreign governments will be acted upon at once. It is stated by the Chief of the Secret Service that so-called stamp albums now on hand by publishers and dealers containing these prints will not be confiscated, but no more will be allowed to be printed. The cuts, plates, etc., from which they are printed will be seized if not surrendered. It is an astonishing fact that the penalty imposed by law for the counterfeiting of foreign stamps is much more severe than for counterfeiting United States stamps. In the case of foreign stamps the penalty is not less than two or more than ten years' imprisonment, while for counterfeiting United States stamps the penalty is a fine of not more than $500 or not more than five years' imprisonment or both. Thus a court might impose a fine of $1 or one day's imprisonment for violations of our own law and come within the law, while the minimum penalty as to foreign stamps is two years' imprisonment.

SENATORIAL SALARIES TO BE DOCKED.

Uncle Sam to Make a Saving on Three Men from the West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The three new Senators who will be elected to fill the vacancies in the States of Wyoming, Washington, and Montana will probably not be paid the back salaries which have heretofore been paid to Senators elected or appointed to fill vacancies. They were cut out by an express provision in the legislative appropriation bill of the last session, which, it is believed, will put an end to this practice for the future. Under the system which has prevailed heretofore each man chosen would have received the pay for the entire term of six years, notwithstanding two years of the time has already elapsed. The new provision will therefore work a saving to the government of $30,000 in this instance, and of larger sums in the future. The new law provides that the salaries of Senators shall begin on the date of their election or appointment.

CURRENCY AND CANAL BILLS DOOMED.

This Is Said to Be the Opinion of Gov. Oates of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Oates has just returned from Washington. He is a shrewd and intelligent observer and having spent the last fourteen years in Congress is familiar with the workings of the legislative bodies. "I fear," said Gov. Oates today, "the present Congress will do little if anything more. I have no hopes of the passage of the Carlisle bill, in fact, we are not going to have any currency legislation. The Nicaragua Canal bill will also be defeated. Sherman expressed the situation on the Nicaragua bill in a few words soon after Morgan made his speech. Sherman said he would like to see the canal built, but he wanted the old company to surrender all its rights first to the government. This is the secret of the opposition. They believe the present company will make five or six million dollars by the passage of the bill."

NEW PERSIAN PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Hints That May Be Useful to Traders and Travelers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—United States Minister McDonald at Teheran has informed the Department of State that the Persian Government has adopted a new set of regulations governing passports. When a person seeking to enter Persia fails to have the vise of Persian officials located in a foreign country attached to his passport he must immediately present his passport to the official charged with this duty to be registered and vised. Traders and travelers to the interior must pay a fee of $1.25, but persons merely crossing the frontier on special business may do so upon payment of 40 cents.

"GAS" ADDICKS NOT THEIR FAVORITE.

Wilmington Republicans Want Some Other Man for Senator.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30.—The Business-Men's Republican club, composed of the leading business-men of Wilmington, passed resolutions today condemning the candidacy of J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator.

Shocking Death of an Engineer.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—John W. Ramsay, the veteran engineer of the Southern railway, died this morning from injuries received in an accident last night at Sweet Water, caused by the archpipe of the engine bursting. Ramsay was found standing on the front platform of the baggage car picking boiled flesh from his arms and breast. He was suffering terribly and begged people to kill him and end his misery.

IN A GRACIOUS MOOD.

GROVER TO SHELVE HIS EXCLUSIVENESS TEMPORARILY.

Program Arranged for a Brilliant New Year's Reception at the White House—Gaudy Uniforms and Costly Gowns to Put Jeffersonian Simplicity in the Shade—Many Army Retirements and Promotions Are in Sight—Gen. Ruger Talks on Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—For some reason not immediately apparent President Cleveland seems determined that this year's reception at the White House shall be an especially brilliant one. A large number of ladies, chiefly those whose husbands are prominent in Democratic circles, have been invited to stand behind the line in the blue room where the President and Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet, always receive. The officers of the army and navy and marine corps have been ordered to assemble at the departments at 11 o'clock, whence they will march across the grounds of the Executive Mansion and be received immediately after the members of the diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court, and Congress have paid their respects to the President. The military detachment will be followed by the assistant Cabinet officers, the officers of the District of Columbia, the members of the G. A. R. and kindred societies, and last of all the citizens. Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Hoke Smith will be absent from the receiving party, as the former is still in the South with her invalid daughter and the latter is not well enough to endure the fatigue of the ceremony. Mrs. Perrine, mother of Mrs. Cleveland, will be present, and Mrs. Andrews, daughter of Secretary Gresham, and Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Sanders and Miss Sanders of New York, guests of Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, will be among the strangers back of the line. In the diplomatic corps quite a number of people will be received by the President and Mrs. Cleveland for the first time.

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In the English Embassy there has been a radical change in the list of secretaries during the year. The Hon. and Mrs. Hugh Gough, Mr. Bax Ironside, and Capt. Constance will make their respective bows to the President as an experience. The new Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Hegenmuller arrived only a few days ago from Brazil, and the Minister hurried his formal presentation to the Executive in order to be able to attend the reception with his confrères in the corps. Mme. Patenôtre of the French Embassy will extend New Year's greetings as a French subject for the first time, and Lieut. George Frederici of the German Embassy will have his first impression of the Washington New Year. The reception at the White House will be followed by the usual breakfast for the diplomatic corps, to be given by the Secretary of State at the Arlington, and the regulation reception by the other members of the Cabinet. The Commander-in-Chief of the army and Mrs. Schofield will be at home, and a number of young ladies have been invited to assist. With the exception of Mrs. Shiras the ladies of the Supreme Court circle will also receive. Formerly it was obligatory upon the members of the diplomatic corps to make the foregoing list of calls New Year's day. From time to time, however, changes have been made until they now follow their own inclinations after having greeted the President and the members of his Cabinet. In the old days at the capital the home of the Speaker of the House was considered even more important in the round than the Cabinet houses. The present Speaker has failed to respond even by a card to the visits made upon him, so that his residence now fails to be considered in making out the list.

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"It will not be known until Minister Thurston returns to this country," said Chargé d'Affaires Hastings of the Hawaiian Legation, "what has been the result of his trip to Europe for the purpose of securing laborers for Hawaii. Advices received at the legation state the Minister left England yesterday on the Aurania, and he will probably reach Washington in the course of a week or ten days. During his absence matters have been pretty quiet at the legation, but action was taken yesterday in consular appointments which will doubtless be of interest to Western readers of THE TRIBUNE. In the first place Frederick W. Job has been made the Hawaiian Consul-General at Chicago, his bailiwick taking in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Another consular appointment made by the Hawaiian Government and sanctioned by Secretary Gresham is that of Arthur Lebel Bresler as Hawaiian Consul at Detroit, Mich. All the news received from home up to date is of the most encouraging description and shows the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is perfectly capable and provided against any emergency which may arise. There is no danger apprehended at the hands of the royalists, the force of armed troops at the disposal of the government being amply sufficient to guard against any uprising. Furthermore, the people are opposed to any further agitation as evinced by their action at the polls, when an overwhelming majority was given for those who are to constitute the Legislative Assembly. That body will meet shortly and according to the new Constitution may remain in session for the full term of three months."

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President Cleveland will have unlimited army patronage at his disposal during the coming year, commencing with Maj.-Gen. Schofield, who will retire Sept. 29, 1895, and running down the line and staff at an almost unheard of rate. There will be a retirement in the Quartermaster-General's department tomorrow, when Col. John G. Chandler, one of the Assistant Quartermaster-Generals, will reach the legal age of 64 years, and drop out of active service. All through the year retirements will be in order every month, and promotions will be correspondingly lively during the year 1895. Among the General officers first in order will be the Commanding General of the army, John M. Schofield, who will be 64 years old Sept. 29 next. In the list of Brigadier-Generals the first retirement will be that of Paymaster-General W. Smith, the date of his legal qualification for retirement being March 26, 1895. Gen. A. McD. McCook will be eligible for retirement April 22, and Brig.-Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers, will go on the retired list May 10. There are a number of Colonels who will be 64 years of age should they live during the ensuing year, the first one eligible for retirement being Col. Henry C. Hodges of the Quartermaster's Department Jan. 14. One week later Col. Peter T. Swaine, Twenty-second Infantry, will step out of the line. Col. C. B. Comstock of the Engineer Corps retires Feb. 3. He will be followed Feb. 12 by Col. LaRhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery. April 18 will witness the retirement of Col. J. R. Smith of the Medical Department, and in less than a month, May 16, Col. Judson D. Bingham of the Quartermaster's Department will join his comrades on the retired list.

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Col. Edwin C. Mason of the Third Infantry is booked for May 31, Col. H. L. Abbot of the Engineer Corps for Aug. 13, Col. George H. Mendell of the same corps for Oct. 12, and Col. Montgomery Bryant, Thirteenth Infantry, Dec. 28. Only two Lieutenant-Colonels will go on the retired list by reason of having reached the prescribed age, Lieut.-Col. George H. Elliot of the Corps of Engineers March 31, and Lieut.-Col. W. Winthrop of the Judge Advocate-General's department Aug. 3. What is true of the Lieutenant-Colonels also applies to the Majors, two of whom will be qualified to retire during the year, Maj. W. H. Eckels of the Pay Department, Feb. 11, and Maj. J. B. Gilman of the Subsistence Department, Nov. 11. There will be a quintet of Captains put out of active service commencing with Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry, Feb. 19; April 6 is the date for Capt. William N. Tisdale, First Infantry, and May 9 for Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper. Three days later Capt. Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will go out of commission, and the next vacancy in this rank will be created by the retirement of Capt. Oscar Elting, Third Cavalry, Aug. 8. One post chaplain will step aside for another "sky scout," for J. D. Parker's time will be up Sept. 8.

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"Imprisonment for a short time at least has had a salutary effect in developing the peaceable disposition of an Indian," remarked Gen. Thomas H. Ruger as he sat in front of a glaring grate fire in the Arlington lobby, "and my declaration is based upon a personal experience with certain chiefs of the Crow tribe. I don't think there could have been two more obstreperous people imaginable among the Indians than Deaf Bull and Crazy Horse, who were locked up at Fort Snelling, Minn., after the campaign against the Crows. While confined at the fort old Deaf Bull in a fit of anger one day attacked his companions in captivity, also members of the Crow tribe, and if he had been supplied with weapons of any sort or even a knife he would have made short work of those confined in the same apartment with him. As it was, with his bare hands he managed to injure some of the captives very severely, and only the introduction of armed soldiers with fixed bayonets prevented the frenzied Deaf Bull from carrying out his plans of destruction of life. Subsequently, however, he was manacled securely and big irons placed upon him, and he was never left alone for a minute. Crazy Horse, probably inspired by the bad example set by Deaf Bull, became unmanageable, too, for a short time, but a little taste of prison and military discipline soon brought him to terms. Now it would be difficult to find two more peaceably disposed Indians on the Crow reservation than Deaf Bull and Crazy Horse.

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"Whenever there is the slightest trouble brewed these two chiefs are relied upon to enact the rôle of peacemakers and to their credit it should be said that they are always willing and anxious to do this. They endeavor to impress upon their people how futile their efforts will be against the pale faces, basing their talks principally upon their own experiences while prisoners. Indians are very fond of palavering, though, and never lose an opportunity to make a long talk as they term their pow-wows." It was recalled at this juncture that in the Crow campaign Gen. Ruger obtained the sobriquet, "Man Who Speaks Once," as a result of his conference with the Crow chiefs regarding their medicine man Swordbearer. Gen. Ruger was in command of the forces sent against that worthy and had so arranged his men that the Indians were surrounded on all sides by cavalrymen and infantry. Of course the Crows appreciated their perilous situation, and at once undertook a palaver, sending their head men to talk with Gen. Ruger. To all their appeals and offers looking toward a settlement Gen. Ruger had but one proposition, and that was they must deliver up Swordbearer for punishment. It was all in vain that the chiefs offered to give ponies, squaws, tepees, and rations for the privilege of keeping their medicine man. Swordbearer must be delivered to the authorities, and when the battle was fought in 1887 the death of the supposed invincible leader of the Crows put an end to further trouble in that quarter. But from that time forward Gen. Ruger was known among the redskins as the "Man Who Speaks Once."

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While Senator-elect Gear is not able to sit up or see callers, he is slowly but steadily improving.

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN MAKES A BAD PLAY

Causes a Row by Attacking a Trust Whose Treasurer Hired Him to Lecture.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—When ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, the Prohibitionist, tried to lecture on "Capital" at Chickering Hall this afternoon he probably was not aware William T. Wardwell, one of the leading lights in the Manhattan Temperance Association, under whose auspices the lecture was given, is a Treasurer of the Standard Oil trust. But Mr. Wardwell quickly made him aware of it. Ex-Gov. St. John inveighed against the liquor stores and then began to warn his hearers against the danger arising from the greed of capital as represented by the typical Wall street gamblers and immense monopolies and trusts and other organizations which were now endangering the life of the Nation. He said the Lexow committee had not gone deep enough or high enough to reach the sugar trust scandals. Mr. St. John had barely finished his address when Mr. Wardwell stepped forward, and, ignoring Chairman Bogardus, said St. John was not called on to denounce capital or deal with finance, and the association could only recognize his observations on temperance, and nothing more. Here the Rev. Ackland Lord Boyle of Woodside, L. I., started up in the body of the hall. There were cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," "Go on," and cheers. "Mr. Wardwell's action is an insult to the Chair and an insult to the association," cried Mr. Boyle. "Mr. Wardwell has no right to rebuke the association." Then for three or four minutes there was a lively interchange of somewhat unchristianlike observations between the platform and the body of the hall before Mr. Bogardus stopped the dispute with a call for a song.

A. R. U. IS TO HAVE SIGNS AND GRIPS.

An Insurance Is Also to Be Grafted on the Debs Organization.

When the American Railway Union participates in another strike its membership will be fortified behind signs and passwords. Before an order to do this or that is given or received there will have to be a preliminary interchange of grips and mystic signs. The organization, according to a circular issued by President Debs, dated Dec. 27, is soon to blossom as a strict secret organization. This was agreed upon at the convention held in June, but the strike prevented the working out of the details. The officers of the A. R. U. since the strike have had time to work out the details of the new scheme. The work has been done by a special committee selected from the board of nine directors, consisting of J. F. McVean, E. V. Debs, and W. E. Burns. A special meeting of the Board of Directors will be held within ten days, when the plans will be presented in detail for final adoption. They have had all secret society plans under consideration and think they have profited by the experience of other labor and fraternal organizations. The purpose is not to increase the present initiation fee and annual dues of $1 a year, and qualifications for membership will remain the same. Any employé of good character of any railroad without regard to length of service or wages will be received. Combined with the secret work will be an assessment insurance plan, the maximum amount of insurance to be carried by any member to be $3,000 and the minimum $500. The sick benefit fund established by many beneficiary insurance societies will be discarded.

Secretary Kelliher said last night there were now 160,000 members of the A. R. U. in good standing, as against 150,000 just before the strike. President Debs will go to Milwaukee Tuesday night, where he will speak in favor of the new plan and attempt to boom the organization. From Milwaukee he will go to Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

MAY PROVE A CASE OF MURDER.

Postal Telegraph Operator Dying at the Presbyterian Hospital.

F. B. Smead, a Postal telegraph operator, is at the Presbyterian Hospital unconscious from a bloodclot over his left ear, and probably dying. The police are trying to ascertain whether he is the victim of an accident or a murderous assault. If the latter proves the fact Smead received his deathblow in Tom Hammond's saloon, No. 123 Van Buren street, or just outside the door. According to Hammond's bartender there was an accident. Smead, in the only statement he was able to make before he became unconscious, asserted he had been assaulted in the saloon. Christmas night, shortly before midnight, Smead was found lying on the sidewalk a few steps from the entrance to Hammond's saloon. The case was not reported to the police until yesterday afternoon and their investigation has as yet developed nothing.

Smead's home is in Fond du Lac, Wis., where his father, S. M. Smead, is Postmaster.

MAY CONTEST SENATOR FAIR'S WILL

Depends on How the Lawyers Construe the Forfeiture Clause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—It has been freely asserted since the publication of Senator Fair's will that there will be a contest unless such action should be construed as dangerous to the contestant by reason of the forfeiture clause in the will. The attorneys interested have not yet concluded whether the clause is absolute and binding. Charles L. Fair says that he has not yet given thought to a contest but intimates he will make none. Mrs. Charles L. Fair says that she has no reason to be dissatisfied with her father-in-law's provision for her husband. She said she did not marry young Fair for his money and that they have been happy without wealth. An autopsy over the remains of Senator Fair has demonstrated that death resulted from kidney disease. The body will be embalmed and the funeral will take place next Sunday from Grace Church.

FOR WASHBURN'S JOB

FLETCHER AND PILLSBURY ARE LIKELY TO BE CANDIDATES.

Minnesota's Senator Is Said to Be Almost Without the Necessary Following of Friends to Give Him a Re-election—The Opposition Is Taking Fling After Fling at Him—Burrows of Michigan Finds His Claims Are Greatly Exaggerated by Those Booming His Candidacy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There is a likelihood of the Minneapolis members of the Legislature bringing forward either Congressman Fletcher or Charles A. Pillsbury, both of that city, as a Senatorial candidate if the election of Washburn is found to be impossible—a contingency which is expected by a large number of Republicans. This phase of the contest is set forth by the St. Paul *Morning Call*, an independent paper, which says there are whisperings about which indicate that Minneapolis may secure the Senatorship, even though Mr. Washburn is defeated. It is beyond question that there is no warm personal feeling in behalf of Washburn at his home. There is a local pride which makes Minneapolis desire the Senatorship. It is said Washburn's home support comes from politicians who hope to profit by his election, railroad interests, and heavy debtors who think he can materially aid them with their Eastern creditors if he occupies a position in the Senate where they can tender his Senatorial services in return for renewal of their notes. As a matter of downright personal friendship he has no support. There is the best of reasons for this. Mr. Washburn never has proved himself friendly, and has thus placed himself beyond the pale of having friends. A mediocre man himself, he has traveled through life on the reputation of being a member of the Washburn family.

Mr. Washburn's ingratitude to Loren Fletcher, which delayed him ten years in reaching Congress, the goal of his ambition, is a matter of well-known political history. Mr. Fletcher all his life had worshiped at the Washburn shrine. He had been an important factor in giving Washburn his political start by sending him to the Legislature. He followed it up by supporting him loyally for Congress in 1868 and subsequently when he was elected. One of the most active supporters Mr. Washburn had in his contest for Governor, when Senator Davis won by one vote, was Mr. Fletcher. But when Mr. Fletcher sought a Congressional nomination the contest was so close that Mr. Washburn could control it, and he threw it to J. B. Gilfillan. Mr. Fletcher wrote a bitter letter on his treatment, which was published at the time, and for years he and Washburn scarcely spoke as they passed by. Now Mr. Fletcher appears in the hotel lobbies as one of Mr. Washburn's leading supporters, but it is more than hinted that, as the opposition to Washburn develops, Mr. Fletcher, in a burst of local patriotism in behalf of Minneapolis, will be a candidate himself rather than see the country secure the prize and the city he so much loves lose it.

Another Minneapolis probability is Charles A. Pillsbury, the miller. It is known that he came within an ace of taking the field against Washburn six years ago. He is an ardent Minneapolitan, a good business man, and withal, a rich man. Unlike Washburn, he has a host of personal friends who would delight to see him Senator, and his friends say he would fill the position with a business ability never dreamed of by a Washburn. Now that Minneapolis sees that adherence to Washburn means the capture of the Senatorship by the State at large the *Call* thinks it would be part of political sagacity to select from these "Barkis is willin'" fellow-townsmen a new champion to lead on to victory.

JULIUS CÆSAR'S BOOM TAKES A DROP.

The Kalamazoo Congressman Lowers His Senatorial Figures Palpably.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A most significant change in the short-term Senatorial situation has taken place today, although there have been no new arrivals of legislators. For the last week the lieutenants in charge of the Burrows headquarters have been claiming loudly that the Kalamazoo Congressman would have no fewer than 76 votes on the first ballot. Last night Congressman Burrows and his manager-in-chief, James Monroe of Kalamazoo, arrived and immediately proceeded to call down the lieutenants for persisting in making claims which have impressed every one as being so extravagant as to be ridiculous. Mr. Monroe took charge of the information bureau himself today and, in an interview, said Burrows would have "about fifty" votes, and that it would take more than one ballot to settle the contest, which, however, would not be long drawn out. Not for a moment does he admit the possibility of Burrows' defeat, but the drop of nearly twenty-six votes from the number heretofore claimed has had the effect to weaken the Burrows boom to no small degree. It goes so far toward justifying the claim of the opposition that the Kalamazoo candidate's boom is largely impregnated with wind as to cause many of his weaker adherents to waver. Senator Patton, who has not an extensive acquaintance in the State, is making a most favorable impression on the legislators whose acquaintance he has made during the last few days, and it is evident he is gaining some strength. The Olds men maintain their confidence and stand squarely by the claims they have made from the start. Today's developments go far toward substantiating THE TRIBUNE's figure of about 45 each for Burrows and Olds and between 25 and 30 for Patton on the first ballot.

PLAN MODELED ON SWISS SYSTEM.

People's Party Organize a National Initiative and Referendum League.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—About thirty-five delegates to the National Council of the People's party have organized a national initiative and referendum league. James H. Lathrop of Topeka, Kas., was elected President, and an executive committee and national and State organizers were chosen. It is proposed to push at once the organization throughout the country of clubs to promote the scheme of the Swiss system of initiative and referendum. Thirteen States were represented at the organization.

Colorado Republicans Are Sanguine.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 30.—The Republicans claim they can organize both branches of the Legislature, which will meet next Wednesday. They apparently have a handsome majority in the House, and there will be no contest there. The Populists have a majority in the Senate unless a combination can be formed by the Republicans with the one or two Democrats still left there. Such a combination the Republicans hope to accomplish.

Contests in New Mexico Legislature.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 30.—A great crowd of politicians is in the city to attend the opening of the Legislature tomorrow. The Republicans admit the legislative council is Democratic, but claim a tie in the Lower House. The Democrats say legal certificates out will enable them to organize the lower branch as well as the upper one. There are contests galore.

FALL RIVER MILLS' LOW DIVIDENDS.

Annual Report of the Earnings Shows a Marked Falling Off.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 30.—The annual report of the earnings of the mills of this city, issued by G. M. Haffords & Co., brokers, was made public today, showing a decided falling off in the dividends for the last six months of the year. The total amount reported paid in dividends was $1,114,650. This is on a total invested capital of $22,758,000. The average yearly dividend on the total capital stock was slightly over 4.85 per cent, which is a low average, but it would have been much lower if several corporations had not drawn on their surplus to keep up their dividends. Nine corporations are reported to have passed dividends for the whole year.

Churches Protest Against Sunday Work.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—In their haste to finish the erection of Detroit's new High School building the contractors have been using Sundays to lay the stone foundations of the structure. Word of the Sunday labor reached the ears of members of several leading churches today and tonight their congregations resolved themselves into indignation meetings. The contractors and Board of Education were denounced for sanctioning Sunday labor in resolutions that were passed unanimously. A movement was set on foot to secure an injunction against further Sunday labor on the building.

A BULL AND LION FIGHT.

Madrid Witnesses a Wonderful Contest of a Novel Fierceness.

Courrier des Etats Unis: The lovers of bull fights in Madrid have recently been treated to a novel spectacle—a fight between a Senegambian lion and a bull from one of the most famous granaderias of Castile.

For several days before the sensational representation great posters were placed on all the corners of the streets, picturing the favorite animal of the Spaniards at the mercy of the king of the desert. But this was more than the citizens of Madrid could stand, and in their fury over the outrage they tore down the posters and trampled upon them in bully fashion.

Scenting a good business speculation, the ticket buyers, who form a solid association in Madrid, bought up all the places in the immense Plaza de Toros and resold them at an enormous profit.

In the presence of 15,000 persons the magnificent lion Regardé made his début in a vast cage specially constructed to meet the exigencies of the terrible duel that was to take place. Then the toril on wheels containing the bull Caminero was drawn in. The bull was evidently out of temper, for he roared furiously at the spectators. But he was soon placed in the presence of his adversary. At this moment the entire plaza became silent as a tomb—something rare indeed in Spain. The spectators, holding their breath, watched for the first onslaught. As if measuring their distance, the two animals eyed each other and then sprang forward. The lion endeavored to fasten his teeth in the bull's throat, but he received a terrific butt which sent him rolling back several paces. He gathered himself together, bounded upon his enemy, and fastened his claws in his side. But Caminero managed to shake him off, and at last tossed him in the air a second time. Three times more the lion sprang at the bull, and was tossed each time.

The advantage now appeared to be on the side of Caminero, and the crowd, silent up to this moment, gave him a wild reception. The lion retired to his corner and endeavored to climb to the top of the cage; but, before he could succeed, he was again successfully attacked by his redoubtable adversary. At last, when utterly vanquished, with his side torn open, his shoulder crushed, and his teeth broken, he was taken from the cage, while the crowd hooted and laughed. The victor was then brought around the arena in triumph, and he went into the toril under a perfect shower of fans, hats, and objects of all sorts. The enthusiasm was beyond description.

As for poor Regardé, he died the next day in his cage. So now go tell the Spaniards that the lion, and not the bull, is the king of beasts!

QUEER STEAMER NEARLY FINISHED.

Marine Men Are Astonished at the Success of the Novel Boat.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Arrow Navigation company, composed of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore capitalists, has been organized to complete the work of fitting up with machinery the peculiar arrow-shaped steamer Howard Cassard. The vessel has been hauled up on the ways and the work of making extensive alterations in the vessel's machinery will be begun next week. The most important change will be the substitution of the Fryer standard valve gear for the gear now used on the engines. A model engine with the Fryer valve gear has recently been completed, and was tested in Washington in the presence of Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Chief Engineer Melville, and others. The test was successful, and Secretary Herbert expressed himself as highly pleased with the performance of the engine, which made over a thousand revolutions a minute. The changes in the vessel will be made as rapidly as possible, and it will be given another trial. It is believed by the new owners that these changes will make a success of the steamer. This remarkable specimen of marine engineering, built according to the patented plans of Robert M. Fryer of New York, was completed and successfully launched here Nov. 6, 1890. Many comments have been made upon the novel system of ship construction of which the Cassard is the embodiment, and there were few who had faith in the ability of a vessel of such contracted beam to sit the water at all. It was, therefore, a great surprise to nearly all who had followed her progress toward completion that, instead of going to the bottom, as so many had predicted, she proved as "buoyant as a cork." The Cassard is 222 feet in length over all, 206 feet in length between perpendiculars, 16 feet extreme beam, and 18 feet 4 inches depth of hold.

VICTIMS OF A BRUTAL MURDER.

Aged Sacramento Couple Are Killed for Their Money.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 30.—This place is excited over the murder of A. H. Webber and his wife in their home, which was subsequently plundered by the murderers. Webber was an elderly grocer, reputed to be wealthy. He kept no bank account and is supposed to have had considerable money about the house. The couple lived alone above Webber's store. Yesterday was railroad pay day in this city. Among Webber's customers were many railroad employés, and his receipts were heavy. The dead bodies of Webber and his wife were discovered this morning by the grocer's son. He found both parents lying dead in the kitchen, their clothing torn from their bodies and their heads gashed and crushed from blows from an ax. Mrs. Webber's head was split open and Webber's face was cut into strips. The murderers were familiar with Webber's methods of business. Everything was overhauled and not a cent of his money escaped them.

TO RECLAIM THE CLEAR CREEK GOLD.

New Company at Denver to Start Also an Electrical Power Plant.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 30.—The Clear Creek Gold Mining and Water Power company has been organized by New York, Philadelphia, and Colorado capitalists to take gold from the bed of Clear Creek for thirteen miles above Golden and to supply electrical power for the running of all sorts of machinery. Henry Levis of Philadelphia is the President and representative of the Eastern capitalists. The Denver men are Scott J. Anthony, Vice-President; E. W. Rollins, Treasurer; Dr. W. G. Smith, Secretary; and J. M. Downing and H. J. Mayham, who with those named and Mr. Keene of Philadelphia constitute the Board of Directors. The company contemplates supplying power to run the street-cars and all sorts of plants in this city by generating electricity many miles away, as has been done by "harnessing Niagara."

COLLEGIANS HAVE A JOLLY TIME.

Harvard and Yale Glee Clubs Rouse the Echoes at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—The Union Depot tonight echoed and reëchoed with alternate cheers and songs of the Harvard and Yale Banjo, Glee, and Mandolin clubs. The Harvard musicians were just leaving for Milwaukee and the Yale boys had just arrived from St. Louis. After exchanging greetings the clubs spent the time till the Harvards should leave in singing and making merry. A multitude of joyous farewells marked the departure of the train. The Yale boys were taken by a local reception committee and escorted to their hotel, where supper and a brilliant reception followed. They play at the Auditorium tomorrow night.

HEAVY SHORTAGE AT LEXINGTON.

Deficit of $14,000 Discovered in the City Collector's Office.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 30.—Expert accountants at work on the city books have discovered a shortage of $14,000 in the City Collector's office during the term of ex-Mayor J. Hull Davidson as Collector. It is said the work is in the handwriting of Deputy William B. Welsh, who last summer was drowned in the city reservoir. The method was to record only a portion of the money received, and the belief now is general that Welsh committed suicide. He carried about $40,000 in accident and life insurance. The accountants are to report tomorrow. Davidson is now with the American Horse Exchange.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EASY IF YOU KNOW IT.

GERMAN LOVERS OF "SKAT" PLAY THE GAME FOR PRIZES.

First Tournament of "Die Vier Matadoren" at the Hotel Bismarck Yesterday—How the Contest Resulted and the Winners of the Tourney—Description of the Combinations of the Game and the Way It Is Counted—Figures of the Play at the Tables.

The first "skat" tournament in Chicago was played yesterday at the Hotel Bismarck under the auspices of "Die Vier Matadoren," the only regularly organized skat club in the city.

"Skat" is a simple enough game theoretically. In the first place it is played with a euchre deck of thirty-two cards, everything below the seven being discarded. It is played for points not tricks. Each ace counts 11, each king 4, queens 3, knaves 2, and tenspots 10. There are therefore a total of 120 points and the whoever takes 61 wins. No simpler game could be imagined, and such it was probably in its remote infancy. But when the German seriously took up the game he saw great opportunities in it for labored, involved, and intricate combinations. As it now stands the player has to keep three objects always in view; he must make 61 points; he must make them under a declared combination of difficulties; he must know the exact mathematical value of the hand. This value is constantly varying according to rigid rules. Thus, if a certain combination is worth 10 in diamonds it is worth 12 in hearts, 14 in spades, and 16 in clubs; that is to say, the winner would receive, according to the color of the trump, its corresponding number of times (previously agreed upon) stake from the other players. The four knaves, in this order, clubs, spades, hearts, diamonds, are, in all but one of the combinations, always the highest trumps; the remaining trumps of the suit determined run: ace, ten, king, queen, nine, eight, seven. There are many additional variations. The trump may be turned from the "skat," the two cards remaining after each of the three players receives his ten cards, or it may be declared without taking the "skat" in. This constitutes a "solo." A "solo" may be with one, two, or more matadors up to eleven in each suit, or it may be "without matadors" in like manner. A player may elect "grand," when the four knaves are the only trumps, or "nullo" when there are no trumps and the order of precedence of all the cards changes to the ordinary system. Then there are "schneider" and "schwartz," declared or not declared, the "play," "grand" and "nullo" played from the hand or "ouvert" with the whole hand face up on the table. All of these variations and combinations are besides susceptible of numberless intercombinations. Thus a player may declare the highest possible combination thus: Four matadors 4, the play 5, schneider 6, declared 7, schwartz 8, declared 9, the multiplying value twenty-four; nine times twenty-four are 216. The winner of a "grand ouvert, schneider and schwartz declared," would therefore win 216 times the fixed stake from each of his opponents. The fixed stake is usually a small fraction of a cent.

Fond of the Game.

Despite the formidable array of combinations the game is a fascinating one, and "skat" players are certain that they have in "skat" the noblest game of cards known. There are a large number of devotees of the game in Chicago and there is a big corner set apart for them in the Germania club. But there is also a "skat" club in Chicago. It has but four members, although it has a following of friends and guests. Any "skat" player who is properly introduced is practically a member for the time being. The four members call themselves the "Four Matadors." They are: G. R. Priebe, President; B. Guricke, Vice-President; A. R. Brandt, Secretary; and H. Messmann, Treasurer. They have handsome rooms in the Hotel Bismarck and have had frequent meetings there. Finally they announced a free-for-all tournament for "skat" players and that tournament was played yesterday at the Hotel Bismarck. At 3 o'clock thirty-five players had assembled. Each paid an entrance fee of $2. What remained after expenses were paid was divided into eight prizes.

As "skat" has so many possible intricate combinations it is always necessary in such tournaments to have a "skatmeister." This individual is always selected for his intimate knowledge of the game and in cases of dispute his decision is final. Otto Krause was appointed to that high position yesterday. It is probable that Chicago "skat" players will not soon permit Mr. Krause to forget that he was "skatmeister" in the first tournament.

The Secretary started things off by reading a set of rules as long as a Welsh genealogy. Then the players drew their seats at the nine tables, eight of four players and one of three. The committee meanwhile had divided the prize money and announced that there would be eight cash prizes, also that four brewing companies had sent four cases of beer as a prize for the players at the table that should first finish. There were to be twenty rounds of four deals each, a total of eighty hands or games.

Then the play began. Near each player stood a great "stein" of beer or a glass of wine. There was plenty of quiet laughter and an occasional joke between deals, but mighty little conversation. Most of it ran thus: "Eleven — twelve — twenty — twenty-four—Pass—Nullo." Then the rapid fall of the cards. Once the combination is decided upon and awarded to the highest bidder the play of the hand is swift enough.

Something over two hours had thus passed away when the players at table No. 2 suddenly shouted "Fertig!" [Finished] and then shook hands as they congratulated themselves that they had corralled those four cases of beer whatever else might befall them. It took nearly another hour before the last card fell at the last table.

Presently the room fairly shook with the peals of hearty Teutonic laughter as rapid inspection of the table scores showed that the Booby prize had fallen to the "Skatmeister." The acceptance of that prize was his one official act, for not one dispute arose in all the 2,800 hands dealt, each constituting a distinct game.

Prize Winners of the Tournament.

Then the prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, $15, for highest individual score, to H. Messmann, 499 points. Second prize, $10, highest "without matadors," to F. Marcus, "without 5." Third prize, $7, highest "with matadors," to Louis Kohl, "with 6." Fourth prize, $7, highest individual score in one hand, to L. Grand, "grand with 3, Schneider declared"—96; the winner had also the two next highest scores, "grand with 4"—80, and "club solo with 5"—72. Fifth prize, $8, highest aggregate at any table, to table No. 7, 1,288. Sixth prize, $3, booby prize for lowest individual score, to "Skatmeister," Otto Krause, —10. Seventh prize, $3, winner of the greatest number of "grands," to F. Griesbach. Eighth prize, $3, winner of the greatest number of "nullos," divided between G. Priebe and F. Stauder. Ninth prize, four cases of beer, first table completing the rounds, table No. 2.

The score by tables and players was:

Skatmeister's table—1, Otto Krause, —10; 2, Aug. Sievers, 228; 3, L. Grand, 173; 4, Alexander Sievers, 165. Total, 556.

Secretary's table—1, Frank Goedecke, 157; 2, F. Schneider, 486; 3, H. Cohn, 176; 4, A. R. Brandt, 281. Total, 1,100.

Table No. 1—1, G. R. Thielen, 21; 2, Louis Kohl, 347; 3, Gustav Lorenz, 317; 4, F. Stauder, 338. Total, 1,023.

Table No. 2—1, S. Blank, 188; 2, L. Brill, 144; 3, C. Plaut, 221; 4, F. Griesbach, 299. Total, 852.

Table No. 3—1, F. Kohl, 215; 2, B. Guricke, 99; 3, Otto Brandt, 293; 4, A. Kleist, 184. Total, 791.

Table No. 4—1, W. Luetge, 253; 2, L. Sievers, 190; 3, Ph. Petrie, 200; 4, F. Kempfer, 255. Total, 898.

Table No. 5—1, G. Priebe, 124; 2, W. Lillemann, 195; 3, F. Hess, 149; 4, F. Schultz, 329. Total, 797.

Table No. 6—1, F. Marcus, 230; 2, F. Krause, 414; 3, J. H. Swerzgen, 16. Total, 660.

Table No. 7—1, C. Wiedling, 272; 2, H. Messman, 499; 3, C. S. Petrie, 140; 4, J. G. Stebbins, 377. Total, 1,288.

A beautifully illustrated tourist guide of the grand trip to the Orient per La Touraine, Feb. [illegible] will be sent upon application by Mr. Maurice Kozminski, General Western Agent, No. [illegible] dolph street.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

The title of John Burns' book probably will be "When Burns Came to Chicago."

Uncle Sam casts his gold upon the financial waters and it comes back to him. But he pays interest for it.

It will be perfectly satisfactory if Congress will spend most of its time from now till March 4 in adjourning.

King Coal is making a peaceable but thorough conquest of a considerable portion of King Cotton's territory.

The Sultan of Turkey appears to take the position that it is nobody's business, and what are you going to do about it?

If John Burns, M. P., finds he can wear a smaller hat when he returns home his visit to this country will not have been wholly in vain.

With one accord these cities that are trying to secure the next National Republican convention are presenting reasons to show why it should not come to Chicago.

At some future Christmas season, perhaps, Miss Canada will wander innocently under the mistletoe and Uncle Sam will be prompt to take advantage of his opportunity.

Concerning Senator Voorhees' proposed lecture tour the Indianapolis *Journal* enthusiastically says he is more than a master of the art of popular oratory, and "in dealing with a subject that does not require exact information or accuracy of statement he can make himself quite interesting." This should be printed on all the Senator's advertising posters.

The Commercial club at its meeting Saturday night passed the following resolution unanimously:

Whereas, the Government Building in the City of Chicago is from the growth of the national business, and from the faulty construction of the building itself, utterly unfitted, unsafe, and inadequate for the needs of a postoffice and Federal Courts; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commercial club of Chicago urges upon the National Congress the passage of what is known as the McGann bill, whereby the city will be furnished with a national building, fitted for the accommodation of the vast public business which is concentrated in this city.

This sets the ball rolling. Now let the other clubs follow the example of the Commercial. If Chicago wants a new postoffice it must work for it, and if it works for it it will get it.

Estimates of the world's production of gold for the year 1894 are still growing. The aggregate now seems likely to be not less than 175 million dollars, and may reach 180 millions. The smaller amount would exceed the production of 1893 by 20 millions. Of this vast quantity the United States will contribute 45 millions, or fully one-quarter, and Africa and Australia nearly 40 millions each, while Russia is to be credited with some 27 millions. If the total be only 175 millions it will exceed by one-third the average annual production of the ten years ending with 1860, which was by far the largest ever known, that including the development of the then new gold fields in Australia and California. It will exceed by more than 60 per cent the yield of 1887, which has been cited ad nauseam by the free silverites as "positive proof" that the world's production of gold is decreasing. The fact is it had decreased during a few years up to that time, when it was estimated at but a little over 105 millions, and if the decrease had been continued there would have been room for the howls heard since about the coming scarcity of gold. The fellows who keep up the talk in that vein continue vigorously to quote the opinions expressed by prominent financiers seven years ago in relation to it, but they sedulously refrain from all mention of the important fact that the course of events since then has "changed all that," and indicates the probability of a farther great increase in the annual output of gold from the mines of the world.

The inside reason for the present pecuniary difficulties in which the whisky trust finds itself is given in a short statement by a prominent stockholder. The trust "owns" eighty-one distilleries. Twenty of these are in good condition and are used more or less for the production of spirits. The others are on leased land which pays a high rental, are dismantled, and practically worthless. Each distillery that is in working order has to pay for the idleness of three others. The sixty-one contribute nothing to the earnings of the trust, but the owners or managers have to be paid not to compete with the production of the smaller number. All of them have been capitalized at a sum which enormously exceeds their real value for any purpose except that of running a confidence game on some individuals or levying blackmail on the public. This is the weak point in the whisky trust arrangement, and it inheres to all trusts sooner or later unless competition be cut off by legal means or a monopoly of natural advantages. In order to secure exorbitant profits it is necessary to buy up one after another those who are attracted by the hope of having a share in the profit by legitimate means, or who think they see a chance to terrorize the rest into buying them out at high figures.

"Men who own idle capital, or who believe they can control it, are always on the lam; opportunities of investing it to advantage, and many of those who already have it invested are eager to change to another channel which promises to pay much better. The operators of a trust have to be on the lookout for these things all the time, and every now and then find they must either fight, buy out, or give up. The latter course may be the only one open to the whisky trust after it has exhausted itself in the other two processes.

At a large mass-meeting of citizens held in this city Saturday night the following resolution was passed enthusiastically and unanimously:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Chicago, in mass-meeting assembled, do hereby respectfully petition the Governor and the Legislature of the State about to assemble to at once accept it [the Lincoln monument] and over afterward properly maintain the same in commemoration of him who lies buried therein, that it may be a memento of his teachings and the example his life presents as an incentive to the attainment of a more exalted patriotism, a higher and better American citizenship, and as a monument of love and veneration to the immortal memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The entire City of Chicago and, so far as that goes, the whole people of Illinois, irrespective of party, will indorse this resolution. The question simply is this: The National Lincoln Monument Association has agreed to turn the Lincoln monument at Springfield over to the State of Illinois on condition that the State properly care for it. The care of the monument properly belongs to the State. Nearly all the men coeval with Lincoln are dead. Many of them need monuments themselves. The strong personal interest which they have had in Lincoln growing out of personal knowledge, and which prompted the erection of the monument, is now wanting. It is entirely proper, therefore, that the State should step in and take their place. It will require but a very small sum annually to keep the monument and grounds in good condition. The State in which Lincoln lived during his natural life, which made him, which nominated him for the Presidency, and which supported him so splendidly during the war, must now care for his remains and help perpetuate his memory. There can be no doubt the Legislature will take this view of the question and will do its part promptly, enthusiastically, and patriotically.

WHY IS NOT TRUMBULL MORE SPECIFIC?

In one of the resolutions written by Judge Trumbull for the National Executive committee of the People's party it is declared that—

> Forgetting all past political differences we unite in the common purpose to secure the rights of free speech, a free press, free labor, and trial by jury—all rules, regulations, and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional, and not to be tolerated by a free people.

How much better it would have been for the aged author of the above to have stated what, if anything, had been done which seemed to make it necessary to organize a new party to defend free press, free labor, etc. The authors of the Declaration of Independence set out with great minuteness the invasions of their rights by King George which induced them to establish a new nation. There is nothing vague about that Declaration. The one which Trumbull has penned says a good deal by indirection but nothing directly.

Chicagoans know that what Trumbull wishes to have understood is that free speech, free press, free labor, and trial by jury have been grievously endangered by the injunction issued by the United States Court last summer telling Debs to refrain from further acts of criminal violence; by the action of the President in sending his own police force here to squelch Debs when he would not obey the court; and by the final action of the court in finding Debs guilty of contempt and imposing a jail sentence on him. The object of organizing a new party is to prevent the recurrence of these things. Debsism must be freed from molestation.

Judge Trumbull has changed front completely in the last thirty-three years. He was in the Senate at that time. Jeff Davis was saying then to the General Government, "let us alone." That is precisely what Debs was saying last summer. But Judge Trumbull would not let Jeff and his people alone. He demanded that the government use every means in its power to suppress him and his rebellion. Nothing done for that purpose was unlawful to him. His present associates, the Democrats, used to charge him then with straining and violating the Constitution in his eagerness to suppress those Southerners, who said they were simply demanding their rights and merely wanted to be left alone.

Then he was in favor of broadening the powers of the National Government. Now he wants to narrow them. He thinks a dreadful act was committed when the United States Court last summer called the attention of Debs and others to the fact that they were preventing the carrying of the mails and were tying up inter-State commerce—both the mails and that commerce being under the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government—and telling them to stop short and not to repeat these offenses.

Most men would say that it was rather a kindly act on the part of a court to tell men, some of whom might be ignorant of the fact that they were breaking the law, that such was the case and that they must desist from their lawlessness or they would be punished even more severely. Judge Trumbull wants the powers of courts clipped so that they can give no such warnings. He wants the Federal Judges to sit with their hands folded when Federal laws are broken. If men go to them for relief or to the President he wants Judges and President to say: "We can do nothing for you; you must go to Altgeld."

It is intimated by Judge Trumbull that the rights of free labor have been invaded by the President and the courts. That is an infamous perversion of the truth. Free labor was attacked by the Debsites, not by the General Government. At the bidding of Debs railroad men quit their places and left them empty. The roads hired other men. Thereupon Judge Trumbull's friends of "free labor" fell on these men with coupling-pins and stones. They assaulted them when at work and followed them to their homes to get a chance to waylay them. They themselves would not work, and they said nobody else should. And that they called "defending the rights of labor."

Judge Trumbull is solicitous about the right of trial by jury. That is in no danger. A number of persons have been indicted for interfering with inter-State commerce and with the transportation of the mails. They will be tried in due time, unless a merciful government tells them to go and sin no more, and a jury will pass on their guilt. The trial by jury will outlive Judge Trumbull, and it will outlive the new-fangled system of government by walking delegates and labor demagogues, which men like Debs and Howard would like to introduce. They claim the right to decide what men shall work, what railroads shall be operated, when shippers shall have a right to send freight, and when people may or may not use the mails.

All the rights of American citizens with which the General Government has anything to do will be preserved effectually, not by the exertions of Judge Trumbull and the People's party, but in spite of their efforts to overthrow them and to replace the rule of law by the rule of anarchy. The United States courts will not be stripped of their power to warn men to cease violating the law and to punish them for defying that order, as well as for the crimes they may have committed. Nor will the powers of the President be restricted so that he cannot send his policemen into a State to enforce Federal laws when he thinks it should be done.

That dogma that the States are higher and greater than the United States which Trumbull fought so vigorously a generation ago when he was in his prime is dead. He cannot breathe the breath of life into it. It was used by Calhoun in the interests of slavery. Trumbull would like to use it in the interests of those organized Anarchists who in the name of free labor and free speech throw bits of stone and iron at men who persist in working, though ordered not to, and who have the courage to denounce these rioters for their lawless acts.

THE POLICE EXAMINATION.

The first squad of policemen, 420 in number, all from the North Side, went to school Saturday to Messrs. Hamline, Rubens, and Ela and passed their examination. Our artist has admirably transferred to the columns of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE the varying degrees of emotion, beginning with expectation and excitation, passing through hesitation, vexation, perturbation, tribulation, d—nation, and perspiration to prostration, which the great coppers suffered as they bent over their desks and wielded stub pens instead of locusts and wrestled with problems at which the kindergartners would have smiled instead of with ugly bummers and thugs. It was a trying day for the police, but they rushed at the sums in addition and subtraction and the writing exercises with all the vim and gallantry that have hitherto characterized the force. They lugged up their prisoners in squads to the examiners and in most cases had the evidence dead against them. It is said that most of them did exceedingly well. There are two reasons for this. It is reported they have been cramming for several weeks past. Several of the big fellows have been seen on their rounds so absorbed with Webster's spelling book in one hand, Daboll's arithmetic in the other, and McGuffey's reader sticking out of their pockets, ready for use, that they have clean forgotten all their regular duties, which accounts for the terrible increase of vice, crime, and garbage of late and for the defiant manner in which all sorts of rogues, big and little, have fractured the laws and ordinances. Another reason is purely geographical. These men were from the North Side. The North Side, as is well known, is the center of the city culture. It is there all the cults flourish and their influences radiate through every street and alley. Even the west side of Clark street has been touched with sweetness and light from the east side. From Indiana street to Buena Park it is a seething hive of literary industry and scholastic ambition, of bulging heads and pale brows. In such an intellectual atmosphere it is not remarkable that even policemen are sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought and come to know things in arithmetic, spelling, and geography which are abracadabra and maranatha to their brethren in other parts of the city.

The outcome of the North Side examination, therefore, is not a fair test, for the boys over there have been breathing an intellectual atmosphere for years. When it comes to the boys of the levee, of Desplaines street, Blue Island avenue, the Stock-Yards, Cottage Grove avenue, and South Chicago there will be a different result. They have had no past advantages of association. They are the illiterate. Their rounds have not led them among the cloisters of Scott street or by the streamlets of learning that flow from the Newberry Library, the Germania Hall, and the Parnassus of the North Shore. Their lot has been cast among the bummers of the levee, the pig-stickers of the Stock-Yards, and the accumulated ignorance that is heaped up adjacent to Roby. When these big fellows are called to school and the question is plumped at them "what will 52 pounds of tea cost at 65 cents a pound," or "write in words the number 13,005," and they cannot knock the questions out with their clubs or shoot them with their pistols, or collar them and ring up the patrol wagon, then the trouble will begin and their conditions will be mainly tribulation, d—nation, exasperation, and prostration. The city will be fortunate indeed if it does not find the West and South Sides without a force after Hamline, Rubens, and Ela have had a séance with the boys from these two divisions. On the whole, however, the examination is a good idea. It will not hurt the police to know something of the three R's. At the same time THE TRIBUNE is still of opinion that the examination would have been more complete if they had added to their questions, "Describe a garbage box," "Where are the breweries on your beat?" "Would you arrest a man if you saw him throwing paper in the street?" "Ought Republicans be allowed to vote?" and other plain, practical problems of a similar sort.

FOR A LAKE-FRONT PARK.

The Commercial club of this city has taken up a subject of vast interest to the people of Chicago. It is the construction of a magnificent park on the Lake-Front in the northern part of the South Division grander than Lincoln Park now is, and giving us the finest water approach possessed by any city in the world. The speakers at the meeting of Saturday evening gave much interesting information in regard to the work of the prevalent lake current in "making land" on the shore in this vicinity, asserted that the Illinois Central can be compelled to confine itself to its right of way of two hundred feet in width due north from Twenty-second street (which could be bridged over), and described the willingness of the contractors on the Drainage Canal to fill in the inner harbor with material taken out of the big ditch, this presenting an opportunity which never will occur again for obtaining the construction of the desired park with the minimum of cost to the people.

The improvement ought to be taken in hand right away. Every day's delay in resolving upon it results in the waste of much valuable material or the placing of it in situations a removal from which would be very costly. There should be no further throwing over of the project. It ought to be at once taken up by the City Council. Competent legal authority states that there is no obstacle in the way of the city filling all the space between Randolph street and Park row and using it for a park. It was also stated that in the light of one recent decision of the Supreme Court and of another that is expected, it seems certain that the title to all the filled and submerged land between the river and Sixteenth street will soon be vested in the city and the State. At least we should embrace the first while waiting for the second, and if that second prove unattainable the first would be worth many times its cost, provided that the offer of the contractors on the Drainage Canal be accepted immediately.

The work should include the filling of twenty or thirty acres to the east and north of the Art Institute Building, which stands east from Adams street, this to be the site of a great exposition structure of (say) twelve hundred by three hundred feet on the ground plan, south of which would be the park we all want. The old Exposition Building which stood on the Lake-Front for some twenty years was a grand thing for the city. It brought many millions of money here and added wonderfully to the information of the people of Chicago and the surrounding country. Of course it would not be advisable for the municipal corporation to "run" an exposition in the new building. It should let private capital undertake it at a fair rental. This structure should be made accessible by sinking and bridging over the Illinois Central tracks, and with switching tracks right into the building there would be a practical freight connection with all the lines of railroad that enter the city.

The filling of that area ought to be attended to now, just like that of the area to the south of it which is to be used for park purposes. With both the undertakings should be pushed, so that the filling may begin very soon, converting useless water space into valuable land by the cheapest possible process of using material that is worse than useless when it is deposited elsewhere. Our prominent citizens, members of the Commercial club and others, ought to put their shoulders to the wheel and "make things hum" till they have secured by prompt and energetic action this almost inestimable improvement for the city and the people.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION AND GARBAGE.

The Civic Federation at last is after the garbage, with what result, however, remains to be seen. The Municipal League not long ago made a manful and womanful effort to destroy it, but was defeated by the advocates of filth in the Common Council, who put so many obstacles in the way of the league that its well-intentioned schemes were defeated. More than once the Chief of Police has ordered the force to notify householders to clean their premises and provide proper receptacles for garbage, and to arrest persons throwing litter, garbage, or paper into the streets, but the orders have been deliberately disobeyed. No one has been arrested, although the offense is continuously and persistently committed under the very eyes of the police. Either the police have decided they will pay no attention to the order of the Chief or they do not know filth and garbage when they see it. The Mayor more than once has promised that the contractors shall be made to remove the garbage, but the contractors do nothing of the kind. They have done a great deal of political work for the Mayor, but they have paid no attention to his garbage orders.

Now comes the Civic Federation to grapple with the problem. It must not expect that it will be clear sailing, however. It must assume that the Mayor will be absolutely indifferent, that the Council will not lend its help, that the contractors and inspectors will antagonize it, and that the police force, which is now going to school to Messrs. Rubens, Ela, and Hamline, has its mind too much concentrated on the dangers of the alphabet and addition to pay the slightest attention to anything that pertains to the health of the city. If the federation can overcome all these obstacles and secure, not a better service than there has been for the year past, because there has been no service at all, but any kind of decent service, the people of Chicago will rise up and call it blessed. It is all right in protesting against inspectors and contractors. They are a pack of worthless loafers. It is all right in protesting that inspectors who do not inspect shall not be carried upon the city pay-rolls. It is all right in protesting against paying any more money to contractors who do not carry out their contracts, but it must not content itself with making protests. The entire press and people of Chicago have been protesting for the last two years and what good has it done? The city today, although it is winter time, is nastier and filthier than it ever was before. Every decent person will sympathize with the purpose of the federation that the new contracts to be made after tomorrow shall be lived up to and that citizens shall have good service, but if it expects to be successful it must appreciate the magnitude of its task. All its other reforms are simple as compared with it. It has got to contend with a dirty Mayor, dirty Council, dirty police, dirty contractors and inspectors, and too many dirty householders. It has the fight of its life on its hands.

DIVIDING THE FAIR ESTATE.

Ex-Senator James G. Fair of California had accumulated a fortune of about forty million dollars. As a consequence of his death this vast amount will be divided. A little less than a million will be immediately distributed among a large number of people, including relatives of the deceased. A comparatively small sum is left to charity. The rest is left in trust, the income to be paid to his three children during their lives, and after their death the estate is to be divided among their descendants. Provision is thus made for the immediate or ultimate splitting up of the property among a great number of persons. Some of these will be made rich by what they receive, but none to the extent of the man whose demise leaves the forty millions to be scattered far and near.

The estate of James G. Fair is one of the few which men of the stamp whose prejudices are being catered to by Judge Trumbull have for years pointed to as if they were economic diseases requiring the application of a specific legal remedy. Hence it has been demanded that they shall be cut down and similar accumulations be rendered impossible for the future by a progressive income tax, a limitation of bequests, and other such means as have suggested themselves to the would-be "reformers" of society. None of these have attached any importance to the natural counter check on accumulation which is provided for in the tendency to divide the one trunk into numerous branches and for some if not all of these to wither at the top.

As the highest mountains are those which wear down most rapidly by the disintegrating forces of wind, rain, and frost, so the biggest fortunes are the ones which melt down most quickly under the action of the distributive forces. There is no need of a special law in nature to prevent the gradual upheavals which give rise to mountain peaks and ranges, and lift up continents and islands above the bed of the ocean. And our earth would not be a comfortable place to live on, probably uninhabitable by man, if its surface were reduced to the dead level which the Socialist and Populist theorizers affect to fancy would result if their teachings were carried into practice. As the land elevations are worn down without interfering with the processes of upheaval, so the natural forces ever at work to cause the wide distribution of capital may be trusted to operate, and with the valuable feature that they do so without destroying the incentive to the energy and enterprise which has a right to work for accumulation with perfect freedom, and in the absence of statutory limitations as to the amount the man shall be allowed to gather.

The distributive process is ever at work, even when that of gathering is most active. An accumulation of a few or of many thousands of dollars is of little use to a man unless he can enjoy, and he cannot enjoy without dividing it. The money he spends is put in circulation, and helps to set people to work. If he sets up a horse and carriage he at once begins to divide his wealth with horse breeders, carriagemakers, the men who cultivate and distribute feed for animals, etc., and has to divide another portion with his coachman. If he builds a house he has to divide with architects, contractors, brickmakers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and many other toilers. If he is to be well served he must divide with a grand army of domestic and other servants and toilers. If he wishes to increase his capital by mercantile operations he has to divide with clerks and persons engaged in transportation; if by manufacturing processes he must pay money to these in addition to producers of the raw material as well as those engaged in the work he supervises, while in the great majority of cases he has to divide with one or more middlemen. He neither can increase what he has got, nor enjoy it, unless by dividing up with others, paying them for material or service.

Now, anything that hampers the activity of the men who are eager, enterprising, and able, the men of brains and energy who work to accumulate, correspondingly hampers production, and to that extent lessens the wealth and prosperity of the community. Hence, Judge Trumbull and those who are joining him in the effort to make warfare on the right to compete and the right of free accumulation are enemies of mankind. Whether intentionally or unintentionally they are striving to damage the interests of those whom they profess to wish to benefit. They are aiming to act in opposition to natural law, whereas all the progress achieved by humanity has been attained by working in harmony with the laws of nature and putting ourselves in the position where the forces of nature will work for us instead of against us. Trumbull and the fellows with whom he has arrayed himself are assuming an attitude of hostility to the instincts of humanity and to the interaction of forces in the economic world, the operation of which has worked out the best results thus far attainable by man.

STATISTICS OF BUSINESS.

The aggregate of business in the United States last week, as indicated by the clearing-house returns from the principal cities, was 8 to 9 per cent greater than for the corresponding time last year. This is a substantial improvement, but it is from a very low ebb. The total is more than 20 per cent below that for the same week in 1892. It is one-fifth less than for a couple of years ago, a terrible falling off as the price of Democratic victory at the polls at the latest national election. As a result of that foolish action by a majority of American voters there was a decrease of nearly 20 per cent in the first twelve months, and we have recovered but about a quarter of it since then, while the relatively small gain has occurred only subsequent to the reversal of that vote by the people at the election of a little less than two months ago. The passage of the much-vaunted new tariff law late in August brought no relief from the depression of business. It left the industrial and commercial interests of the country as deep in the slough of despond as ever, and they only began to emerge from it after they had shown themselves so utterly disgusted with Democratic promises, policies, and performances that they determined on a radical change.

The country yet has to climb a steep hill before it will attain the height of prosperity from which it began to slide down very soon after the election of Cleveland. It commenced the descent the next February, as soon as it became evident that there was to be a Democratic majority in Congress as well as a Democratic administration. The descent was a swift one. The spring saw the people in the throes of a money panic, and a little experience of that was sufficient to convince even the Democrats that something must be done to uphold the integrity of the currency and the credit of the Nation. Their resolve stopped the money panic, but it was accompanied by a declaration that the tariff would be tinkered with, and the industries of the country assumed an attitude of paralytic waiting till capitalists and employers were able to understand the character of the new conditions under which they must operate if at all. The Democratic cutting down of protection to American industry proved not to be so severe as any had expected, and when the measure became a law, four months ago, there was a widespread disposition towards a more active phase. But this was quickly killed off by the expressed determination of prominent Democrats to work for further tariff reductions, and because of this there was no substantial improvement during September and October. But it is probable that those declarations had a great deal to do with the sweeping change that came along in November. If they had not been made the people might have been less supremely disgusted with the idea of waiting for better times to come through Democratic agencies, so that after all the folly of the men who insisted they would have more of the free trade element in our tariff law may have been a blessing in disguise.

What Is the Matter with "Scotch-Irish"?

The last number of the *Citizen* has the following:

THE "SCOTCH-IRISH" R. D.

We print elsewhere a speech by the Hon. John S. Wise of Virginia before the Congregational club of this city. It is very interesting, and would be more pleasing if Mr. Wise had refrained from dragging in the "Scotch-Irish" issue in connection with the names of several Presidents of the United States. Mr. Wise and all others are welcome to call those historic persons Scotchmen and be done with it. Ireland doesn't care a rap about their semi-filial claim on her. She has enough heroes and geniuses of the full blood to boast of without going a-begging for the spawn of Scotch settlers in Ulster. Such of the latter as want to be known simply as Irishmen, like Richard Montgomery, Henry Monroe, Henry Joy McCracken, John Mitchel, and their ilk, are welcome to Ireland's heart. The "Scotch-Irish" who have pride in that title can go to the devil for all that Ireland or the Irish care about them.

It is difficult to understand why Capt. Finerty should find fault continually with those most accurately descriptive words, "Scotch-Irish." He has no objection to Mr. Wise calling Andrew Jackson a Scotchman, but he must not call him an Irishman or a Scotch-Irishman. But as the compound has been used in this country for more than a century and a half to describe a certain element of the American population it will continue in use after the objector has been gathered to his fathers.

The population of Ireland is divided into three parts. Race and religious differences coincide, and thus make distinguishing names all the more necessary. By far the largest part of the population consists of persons who are Roman Catholics and whom Mr. Finerty would call Celts. They are homogeneous enough now, but they were originally a mixture of many races. When the first Celtic occupants crossed over from the opposite English coast they found the island already tenanted. Some of the aborigines they killed off. Others were absorbed. Later on came other Celts. There is also a Spanish admixture, and it is probable that in some sections the early Norse settlers became blended with the Celtic mass. The Celtic element is so largely in the majority, however, that when a person is spoken of as an Irishman it is fair to assume that he was born in Ireland, is of Celtic descent, and probably is a Roman Catholic.

Two and a half centuries ago there was a large migration from Scotland to the eastern counties of Ulster. Most of these emigrants were lowland Scots, and were of Danish or Norwegian rather than of Celtic ancestry. They were also Presbyterian. They have remained from that day to this a distinct element. They have not been swallowed up as many of the early English settlers were. They have retained their relig on and their distinguishing race traits. They differ in so many respects from other inhabitants of the island that it is absurd to lump them all under one common name. If they are not called Scotch-Irish they must be called Ulstermen or Antrim or Londonderry Irishmen.

There was also an English settlement in and around Dublin called the Pale, and among the descendants of those English settlers Episcopalianism predominates. There are persons born in Ireland whom it might be proper to describe as English-Irish, but they have not the marked individualism of either the Irish-Irish or the Scotch-Irish.

The latter began coming to this country 190 years ago. They have been known as Scotch-Irish about ever since they came. They have spread wonderfully, at the North, South, and West. At home they have shown their industrial capacity by building up Belfast, the largest Irish city. They have shown it here at Pittsburg, one of their chief American centers, and elsewhere. In the arts of war and peace, in the pulpit and in politics, they have manifested their great abilities.

Doubtless Capt. Finerty speaks only for himself. The majority of the people of Ireland who accepted so willingly the leadership of the English-Scotch-Irishman, Parnell are well pleased to claim as fellow-countrymen all the prominent Scotch-Irishmen of Ireland or of America. They will not say, "You are Scotchmen; get out." Nor will they say that the Celts of Ireland and America have a patent on the word "Irish" and that no one can use that word singly or compounded without their permission. "Scotch-Irish" cannot be driven out of the English language.

There seems to be a strong feeling that Chicago should swear off from that Columbus statue on the Lake-Front.

The boastful East is requested to take notice that the Missouri State University is about to establish a school of journalism.

Hang these gulf storms!—*Boston Herald.*
No, no. Hang your storm doors.

Isn't there just a little envy at the bottom of the disposition in some circles to poke fun at Post Richard Watson Gilder?

A New York contemporary urges John Burns, M. P., to settle down in the United States and grow up with the country. The objection to Burns as an American is that there would not be room for him and Sovereign both.

If Allegheny refuses to go into the Greater Pittsburg scheme the Smoky City can secure more territory by simply moving the junction of its two rivers lower down.

John G. Carlisle says he will never again ask the people of Kentucky for an office. He does not say, however, that he will not accept one if they force it upon him.

Paper stockings, we are told, are worn very extensively in Germany. That yarn will hardly wash.

They had a fox hunt in the suburbs of Indianapolis the other day. The fox unfortunately got lost and the hunters were unable to find him.

It will take a hard pull to get the city police entirely out of politics.

Perhaps—distressing thought!—Pennoyer may lecture.

PERSONALS.

Col. John H. Bass of Fort Wayne, Ind., is said to be the wealthiest man in the State of Indiana.

Charles T. Whitney of New York enlisted in California for the War of the Rebellion when he was 15 years of age.

President Cleveland during his first term was very obliging about furnishing his autograph. Now he refuses every applicant.

Jerry Simpson says that he will leave Congress a bankrupt; that he has even mortgaged his home to pay his expenses in public life on $5,000 a year.

Charlotte Fowler Wells was the first woman publisher. She has been in business since 1814, and is still at it in New York. She says she is too busy to think how old she is.

Gov.-Elect Morrill of Kansas has appointed Miss Kate Adams as his private Secretary. Miss Adams has already had clerical experience in the United States Pension office and in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

Beatrice Harraden thinks that the women of the United States have few things to complain of, and she admires their frankness, honesty, cleverness, and lack of affectation. She particularly "likes the way American girls behave about men."

Dr. Cary Johnson, Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sydney, Va., and Mrs. Price, a daughter of the late Bishop Peterkin, of Wheeling, were married Wednesday at the bride's residence, near Appomattox Court-House, Va.

Miss Grace French, a Sunday school teacher and social favorite in Brooklyn, who married a Chinese laundryman two years ago, against the wishes of her parents, has returned to the latter and her husband, Mr. Lee, advertises that he will not be responsible for her debts, etc.

Minzie Chew is a woman highway robber serving a term in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. By wild screaming and wilder talking at night she has made the keepers so angry that they now keep her chained up in her cell, with a halter tied in her mouth to insure silence.

Bartram Hiles, the armless artist of Bristol, England, whose pictures, sketches, and designs have won for him several prizes, is only 28 years old, and though he grasps his brush between his teeth and paints with much dexterity he was not born armless. His arms were amputated above the elbow in consequence of a tram car accident when he was 8 years old.

Gen. James E. Curtiss, who has been appointed Police Commissioner in Buffalo, has a brilliant war record. Enlisting as a private in the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers in 1861, he served with the Second Army Corps in the Virginia campaigns, being at the front at all its battles. He rose rapidly to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was wounded at Deep Bottom, in the Wilderness, before Petersburg, and at Reams Station.

Charles Mudie, the founder of the famous British circulating library which bears his name, and which has strenuously opposed the proposition to print the novels of English writers in one volume, began business for himself in a very modest way by opening in 1844, at the age of 23, a small newspaper and stationery shop in Southampton Row, where he lent out books at a penny a volume. From this small beginning grew the greatest private circulating library in the world.

CURRENT NOTES.

Renewing a pledge is like renewing a note. It requires hustling all the time.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"What's Smith doing?" asked Brown. "Time," said Jones. "That's so! What did he do?" "A friend."—*St. Paul Globe.*

She—"If you are a professed woman-hater what are you going to marry for?" He—"So that I can live up to my profession."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Tommie—"Aunt Sarah, why do they always picture Cupid, the god of love, naked?" Aunt Sarah—"Bekase he most allus needs a spankin'!"—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"Then you are quite satisfied with this picture of your husband?" Wife—"Well, yes—that is, if it is impossible to make it look any less like him than it does now."—*Washington News.*

Jersey Miss (in city store)—"I want to get some stockings." Clerk—"What number, please?" Jersey Miss—"Two, you idiot. Do you think I'm a thousand-legged worm?"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Dinks—"I'm inclined to think that there'll be a lot of sleeping car porters looking for jobs before long." Danks—"Why so?" Dinks—"This paper says a Western railroad has discovered a plan for doing away with train-robbers."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Wing Chong Chew, who plays right tackle in the Chinese laundry, dropped a pillow-case on a stranger's toes in the barbershop last week, and came very near having to hire a lawyer to apologize for him. The pillow-case was full of flat irons.—*Grafton (Va.) Record.*

"New Mexico is a great health resort, is it not?" "You bet it is, pardner," rejoined Rubber-neck Bill. "Why I've knowed dozens of fellers to go out there with only half a lung, and by the time they was hung or shot they'd got to be just as healthy as anybody."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

"Will you remain awake to see the new year in?" asked Mr. Stalate. The young woman looked very thoughtful and replied: "I undoubtedly shall if you happen to call the evening before." And he hasn't yet made up his mind whether it was a compliment or a snub.—*Washington Star.*

She—"Would you not like to go out and see a man?" He—"Why, no; I would not think of it." She—"But really, I sha'n't object in the least." He—"How absurd! How can you say such a thing?" She—"Well, to tell the truth, I want to see a man myself, and I know he won't come over while you are here."—*Life.*

A Rochester woman recently saw, in New York, a beautiful old French clock, and has often since expressed her wish to own it. Yesterday, when the family distribution was made, she found among her gifts the smallest kind of a toy clock, which upon being opened disclosed an owl upon its perch. This choice gift bore a card inscribed: "Louis XIV. clock; marked down from Louis XVI."—*Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.*

BILLIE B'S GATE MONEY.

Memphis *Avalanche:* It looks as if there would be a sparring match between Billie and Madeline for the box receipts at Memphis.

St. Paul *Globe:* Madeline Pollard will be a pretty old woman when she gets that $15,000, if she collects it from Col. Breckinridge's gate receipts.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* It is said Madeline Pollard is unable to obtain any employment, and it is possible that Mr. Breckinridge will soon be in the same fix.

New York *World:* Madeline Pollard is making a claim on the box-office receipts from Col. Breckinridge's lectures. An advertising agent calls this "a rake-off on a silver tongue."

New York *Recorder:* Willie Breckinridge's lecture prospects are cloudy since Madeline insists on attaching the gate money. This is another proof of the constancy of a woman's attachment.

Cedar Rapids *Republican:* If W. C. P. Breckinridge would go at once into retirement and take that boy Desha with him the country could endure the other disagreeable things in life with heroic fortitude.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* Madeline Pollard will in time learn that the Breckinridge box-office receipts were just large enough to pay official fees in each instance, and that she is constantly running in debt to lawyers.

Milwaukee *Journal:* "Silver Tongued" Breckinridge is announced to lecture in Memphis on Jan. 2, and Memphis women are preparing to boycott him and run him out of town. Brock's popularity among women has waned terribly.

Boston *Herald:* Miss Pollard's idea of taxing possession of the box-office receipts at Col. Breckinridge's lectures ought to serve as a discouragor of Breckinridge eloquence on the platform. In this rôle she will be a public benefactress.

Kansas City *Times:* The Southern press is calling upon Southern managers not to bill W. C. P. Breckinridge for any lectures. The best way to keep Breckinridge at home is to give him such small audiences that he will be compelled to foot his own bills.

New York *Evening Sun:* The Breckinridge family seem to be getting down in the world. Formerly their challenges to personal encounters on the field of honor were only made to persons of some distinction. Now we have young Desha inviting ordinary policemen to go down to his hotel and allow him to wade in their blood.

Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer:* If Breckinridge had any sense of shame he would not put himself on show. Thus far Miss Pollard has shown more modesty than the aged party of the other part. Breckinridge is not only not ashamed of the rôle he has played but he is trying to bank on it.

Kansas City *Star:* The complete triumph of Col. Breckinridge's tour through the country seems to be hampered by the evil presence of a constable at the box-office. When a polished gentleman is in a hall lecturing on "Eras of American Developments" it is somewhat disheartening to think that a constable is outside levying on the receipts. The signs of the times continue to point to the desirability of the Colonel's settling down to a life of retirement and repose.

Terre Haute *Express:* There has been something said in the newspapers concerning the lecture of one Col. William C. P. Breckinridge, late of Madeline Pollard fame, late of Kentucky, and for a short time longer a Representative in Congress. A discriminating public will have observed that the notices of this man's lectures appear as advertisements, but lest any should be misled it is proper to say that this so-called silver-tongued orator who proposes to lecture on some high-sounding topic is now in default of judgment for $10,000 in a court at Washington, secured by the young woman whom a jury had found him guilty of having ruined and whom he promised to marry after introducing her into select Washington society. At that time he was parading as deacon of a church and lecturing before the pupils of female seminaries.

TIPS FOR THE TURK.

New York *World:* The Sultan of

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

BARK OSSEO WITH TWENTY-FOUR MEN LOST AT HOLYHEAD.

After a Safe Voyage of Four and a Half Months the Vessel Is Thrown Upon the Breakwater and Goes to Pieces, Every Effort to Save the Crew Proving Unavailing—Other Disasters on Sea and Land—Lord Randolph Churchill Is Better—French Railway Scandal.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Severe weather has prevailed throughout Great Britain since Saturday, the heavy gale being accompanied by hail and snow, rendering navigation along the coasts both difficult and dangerous. All vessels that could do so made for havens of shelter. Some of them, however, did not succeed in reaching port, but wrecked when almost in sight of safety. This was the case of the British bark Osseo, which sailed from Taltal Aug. 15 for Ardrossan. It made the long voyage safely until this morning, when it was wrecked on the Holy Head breakwater and every soul on board, twenty-four in all, was drowned. The Osseo was caught in the gale in the Irish Sea, and Capt. Boggs evidently thought he would run into Holy Head and wait for the storm to abate.

Shortly before 3:30 o'clock this morning the keeper of the lighthouse at the seaward end of the long breakwater saw a bark come out of the gloom with its lights burning rightly and under close storm canvas. The wind was blowing a lively gale and a terrific sea was running before it. The bark, however, was making as good weather of it as was possible and was apparently being handled in a most careful manner. How the accident occurred is not exactly known, but it is surmised an extraordinarily high sea lifted it when she was quite close to the breakwater and dashed it upon it. It struck amidships and immediately began to break up, the sea pounding at it furiously the moment it became stationary.

Life Savers' Work Is Unavailing.

The lighthouse keeper, as soon as he realized what had occurred, and the wreck occurred so quickly that some little time elapsed before he did realize that the bark was wrecked, fired a rocket to call the coast guardsmen and life boat men. In the meantime the bark had broken into halves, the main mast going by the board. In its fall it struck several of the crew who were on the deck, killing them instantly. Others of the crew had clambered into the fore and mizzen rigging to escape being washed overboard by the huge combers that were making a clean breach over the wreck. The coast guardsmen were the first to reach the scene of the disaster, and were followed soon after by the life boat men. Above the howling of the gale could be heard the cries of the men on the bark for assistance.

The coast guards got a line aboard the wreck and it was caught by one of the crew. Before he could make it fast the fore and mizzen masts were whipped off close to the deck, and everybody in their rigging fell with them into the sea and were drowned. The sailor who had caught the line was crushed to death under one of the falling masts.

After the masts had gone by the board all was silence on the wreck, and those on the breakwater knew that all hands on the bark had perished. In a short time nothing was visible seaward but broken spars and a raffle of rigging attached to them. During the day nine bodies were recovered. The identity of the bark was learned from some of its papers that were washed ashore. The Osseo was commanded by Capt. R. Boggs. It was a steel vessel of 1,399 tons and was built in 1889 at Londonderry, from which port it hailed. Its dimensions were: Length, 245 feet 3 inches; beam, 36 feet 9 inches; and depth of hold, 21 feet 7 inches. B. H. McCorkle was the owner.

The Norwegian ship Frey, Capt. Hansen, from Darien, while riding at anchor off Troon, was dismasted. Her crew were taken off in a life-boat. The boat capsized and one man was drowned. The other fifteen reached the shore safely. The Frey has since dragged its anchor and gone ashore at Devil's Dyke, four miles from Ayr.

The British bark Bonita, Capt. Thomas, from Galveston, was run into off Falmouth this morning and damaged by the schooner Carrie Harvey.

No News of the Sarnia.

A dispatch from Londonderry says nothing has been heard of the Mississippi and Dominion line steamer Sarnia, which lost its rudder at sea, and which, after being taken in tow by the Anchor line steamer Anchoria, was dropped about 130 miles west of Tory Island owing to heavy weather, which made towing dangerous. The Anchor line steamer Furnessia, from Glasgow for New York, which sailed from Moville this morning, has orders to keep a sharp lookout for the Sarnia. Tugs are lying in Lough Foyle in readiness to proceed in search of it as soon as the weather permits.

Owing to the gale in the English Channel the Ostend mail steamer was unable to leave Dover today.

A coasting schooner was dismasted off Cromer. Four lifeboats started out to rescue the crew. The vessel had swung off in the trough of the sea, where it rolled its rails under. This made it extremely dangerous for the lifeboats to approach, and twelve hours elapsed before the crew were taken off and landed.

Much Damage Done Inland.

The storm inland has done some damage. Trains have been blocked by heavy snowdrifts, and in many places in Scotland the telegraph wires are down.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Yoxford, from Palermo for New York, has arrived here with some of her plates damaged. It reports having been in collision with the French bark Marie Louise. The bark was so badly damaged that it sank. Five of its crew were drowned.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Gales, accompanied by snow, prevail in Northern Germany. An unusually high tide in the River Elbe flooded the low-lying parts of Cuxhaven and Hamburg. Two bodies have been washed ashore in the Lower Elbe. Enormous damage has been done along the North sea Coasts. Many vessels badly damaged have been towed into Bremerhaven.

PRESSURE FOR MONEY IS LESS MARKED.

Demand Gives but Little Stimulus to the Market—Railway Securities Active.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The customary pressure for money at the end of the year has been less marked than usual, and last week the demand gave the market only a temporary impulse. At the Stock Exchange business was small, the three days on which the exchange was open being occupied with the settlement of an easy account. The markets, with the exception of that for American securities, were generally firm. Home railway securities were active. In foreign securities the only feature was a sharp advance in Brazilians. There has been no abatement of the excitement in the mining share market and prices are still rushing upward. Shares of the chartered company rose 5/6 last week. The market for American railroad securities appeared as gloomy as ever. These decreases were made: Reading firsts, 2; Milwaukee, 1; Central Pacific and Atchison fours, each 3/4; and New York Central, Reading, and Union Pacific, each 1/2. Erie, Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, and Wabash each scored a fractional advance.

FRENCH SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCANDAL.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of Bankers, Politicians, and Contractors.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A judicial inquiry into the conduct of the directors of the French Southern railway company has revealed another financial scandal. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of contractors, bankers, and politicians. The question of the relations of the government to this company was debated in the Chamber of Deputies Dec. 22 last, when the government narrowly escaped defeat.

The matter indirectly led to the harmless duel between Dr. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, and M. Jaures, the Socialist leader who had accused the government of seeking to protect a number of exploiters, which statement Dr. Barthou branded as a lie.

M. Jean Honoré Audriff, who represented the first district of Roanne in the Chamber of Deputies, has been elected a Senator from the Department of the Loire. He is a Republican and was a member and reporter of a number of committees in the Chamber.

COMES TO HELP ALLISON'S RESOLUTION.

Cremer's Arbitration Memorial and Its Probable Effect Outlined.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The *Daily News* says the signatures to the memorial which Mr. William R. Cremer, M.P., will present to President Cleveland and the American Congress in favor of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States are those of unofficial members of the House of Commons. Three hundred and forty-five members signed the memorial, and the number would have been increased had the members of the government been invited to sign it. Most of the Liberal and Irish and a fair number of the Unionist members signed. The intention is to use the memorial to assist the adoption of Senator Allison's resolution. If this resolution should be adopted there is good reason to believe the British Government would readily enter into negotiations for an arbitration treaty.

[Mr. Cremer will sail for New York on the White Star line steamer Teutonic Wednesday. He has long been an advocate of arbitration to take the place of war, and since 1873 has been Secretary of the International Arbitration League and editor of the society's organ, the *Arbitrator*. By trade Mr. Cremer is a carpenter and joiner. He founded the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and was the first Secretary of the International Workingman's association. Both as a speaker and writer he has long been known as a leader among political workingmen and trades unionists of London. Some of his addresses have been translated into the principal European languages and largely circulated. In 1890 the President of France conferred on him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He sits in the House of Commons for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch in the interest of the Liberals.]

KHUEN HEDERVARY MAY BE PREMIER.

Is Given an Audience by the King and Later Meets Liberal Leaders.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30.—The King of Hungary (Emperor Francis Joseph) today gave an audience to Count Khuen Hedervary and requested him to form a Cabinet. Count Hedervary subsequently had a conference with Dr. Wekerle, the Prime Minister, who resigned Monday last, and other Liberal leaders.

NEW COMMANDER FOR CHINESE ARMY.

Liu Kun Yi, Ex-Viceroy of Nankin, Placed in Control Superseding All Others.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Pekin says that the ex-Viceroy of Nankin, Liu Kun Yi, has been appointed to the chief command of all the Chinese forces, thus superseding Li Hung Kang and Prince Kung, the Emperor's uncle, who was only a short time ago appointed to that position among two or three others.

RIOTING INCREASED IN PERU'S CAPITAL.

Government Unable to Quell Uprisings of Desperate People.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30.—The government is unable to suppress the rioting here, which is of daily occurrence. The people are starving and desperate. Some shops on the outskirts of the town have been looted. Soldiers threaten to go over to Gen. Pierola, the rebel leader, unless they get something to eat soon.

FORMAL NOTICE OF NICHOLAS' ACCESSION

Prince Lobanoff Calls on the Pope and Is Then Decorated.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Pope today gave an audience to Prince Lobanoff, who formally announced the accession of Czar Nicholas to the throne of Russia. Subsequently Cardinal Rampolla, Pontifical Secretary of State, returned the visit in behalf of the Pope and conferred on the Prince the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, set with brilliants.

ATTACK ON TWO PORTUGUESE GUNBOATS

Rebellious Natives at Delagoa Bay Stop the Vessels and Kill an Officer.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Cape Town says it is reported from Delagoa Bay that rebellious natives attacked two Portuguese gunboats on the Incomati River, arrested their progress, and killed the officer in chief command.

PASSES GOVERNMENT BANK NOTE BILL.

Newfoundland Upper House Has a Close Vote on It—Amendments Made.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 30.—The President's casting vote only carried the government's bank note bill through the Upper House. The debate continued until 2 o'clock this morning. Amendments were adopted which will necessitate the bill being again sent to the Lower House.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IMPROVES.

Hemorrhage, Which Caused the Pressure on the Brain, Has Ceased.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Lord Randolph Churchill is still conscious. The hemorrhage which caused the pressure on the brain having temporarily ceased, the improvement in his condition is maintained.

Christina Georgina Rossetti.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The death of Christina Georgina Rossetti, the poetess, is announced. Miss Rossetti was born in London Dec. 5, 1830, being the daughter of Gabriel Rossetti, an Italian patriot, who took refuge in England from the troubles in his native land and who was the well-known commentator on Dante. She was the author of many poems, among them being "The Goblin Market," "The Prince's Progress," "Seek and Find," etc.

New Record from Liverpool to Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 30.—The steamer Labrador, which arrived from Liverpool last evening, made the passage in six days and five hours, which is the fastest ever made to this port from Liverpool.

Report That Peixoto Has Been Poisoned.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 30.—Peixoto is reported to be very sick. Some say his illness was brought on by anxiety, but others believe he has been poisoned.

Socialist Defeats a Catholic in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—M. Smeets, a Socialist, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, receiving a large majority over his Catholic opponent.

The Cheerful Idiot.

The typewriter boarder was in the parlor doing her best to sing "Au Revoir, but Not Good-by."

"Somehow," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that reminds me of a cañon I saw out West."

"Don't see it," remarked the good-natured boarder.

"It is such a rocky holler," said the Cheerful Idiot.—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

Big.

"How big was Alexander, pa?"
"My son, they really say
That he could overlook the hat
Your ma wears to the play."
—*Washington Star.*

Soluble.

The tempest howled. The fragile girl
Clung frantic to the wreck
Wave-swept; the color fled her cheek,
And ran adown her neck.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

True in His Case.

This fat man in his chair woos sleep
Or he'll never close an eye,
Whatever's true of figures
In general, his won't lie.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

IN HIS SAMOAN HOME.

ROLE OF HOST, A DELIGHT TO ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

How His Last Great Entertainment Was Carried Out—A Thanksgiving Dinner Observed with Intimate Friends Who Toast His Health—He Lies in a Grave at the Peak of Mount Vaea, Overlooking His "Bush" House—Details of the Burial of the Great Novelist.

APIA, Samoa, Dec. 5.—Robert Louis Stevenson lies in a lone grave on the very summit of Mount Vaea, overlooking his own mourning home. From the top of the mountain, standing on the little mound-like space that crowns the summit, and in the center of which is the newly made grave, doubly repellant in the jet black of its dark lava soil, drenched in rain, his late home and surrounding grounds in which his heart was so wrapped up seem to be immediately underneath, like houses at the base of a towering cliff.

Mr. Stevenson's home was, to use the vernacular of the place, in the "bush"—i. e., in the woods or country. The place is called Vailama. Containing upwards of 400 acres, only a small part of which is cleared, it occupies the bench land at the foot of the mountain. The house itself is of wood, as are all the houses in this country. Large and irregular in form it was built at different times by successive additions, two stories in height, and surrounded on three sides by the verandas so necessary in the tropics.

Loved to Be a Host.

Mr. Stevenson was never so happy as when presiding as a host. His entertainments were frequent and lavish both to natives and foreigners. Recently he gave a feast in the native fashion to some chiefs and their followers who had constructed for him a wide avenue a quarter of a mile long. He had just completed his 44th year. In celebration of the event he gave perhaps the largest feast over which he ever presided. There were from 250 to 300 persons present, all Samoans. The menu consisted of cold roast pigs, chickens, and fish. Each great or small pig had a mat of flowers spread over it; yams, taro, palusami, sea biscuit, mangoes, pineapples, and cocoanuts by the hundreds.

After the feast a "siva," or native dance, with all the adjuncts of bodies bathed in cocoanut oil, men with blackened faces and a real funny man, continued until near dark to delight the simple-minded natives, and at intervals to throw them into roars of applause and screams of delight.

The last entertainment he ever gave, or at which he was present, became to all the company unexpectedly impressive; it soon became memorable to all, as in so brief a time after the shadow of death fell upon him.

An American Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Strong, and Mr. Osbourne are American citizens, and had said at a dinner some ten days beforehand that they must have a genuine American Thanksgiving dinner the 29th. In due time the occasion arrived. It was in exquisite taste, made rather a family affair, but was beautiful and in service elegant to the last degree. There were only five guests outside of the family, and of these three were Americans—Mr. W. L. Chambers of Alabama, member of the Land Commission, a newspaper man and his son. The only other person invited was Mr. Haggard of the Land Commission, brother of H. Rider Haggard, but he was not well enough to be present. When dessert had been fairly discussed, not midway between the sherry and the champagne, as Mr. Watterson would put it, but well into the champagne, one of us surprised Mr. Stevenson by proposing his health, touching upon the idea that it was a Thanksgiving in fact and spirit.

On the day of his death he continued at his table until 4 o'clock in the afternoon and he then came down and was with the family about the place and on the verandas until dinner time. It was after 6 o'clock, he had been feeling unusually strong and well during the day, and expressed a wish for salad at dinner. Mrs. Stevenson prepared it and it was passed to him as he sat in his place at the table.

For a rarity no one was present save members of the family. He was pouring vinegar from a cruet into the salad, when he sat it down, stood erect in his place, placed his hand on his forehead, and said, "I don't know what's the matter, I can't see." Then he sank down in his seat, from which he was carried to his bed, and without pain, without further consciousness or an additional word, at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, despite the efforts of the two physicians who reached Vailima in less than an hour after he was stricken, the busy brain was at rest and the wizard of the South Seas had passed away.

The cause of death was apoplexy, the lesion of a blood vessel of the brain. Mr. Stevenson was buried at 2:15 p. m. Tuesday, the 4th inst., the funeral being of the simplest character and strictly private.

On the topmost point of the tree-covered mountain a party of natives made the grave. The coffin was of wood, covered with black velvet. The coffin was swung on two stout scantlings lashed together, and about six natives, barefooted and barelegged, brought it to the mountain top, the English ensign draped about it.

Grave on the Mountain.

At 1 o'clock the persons invited to be present began the toilsome ascent up the wet, slippery mountain side. One gentleman gave way exhausted. Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Stevenson's daughter, was the only woman at the interment.

The Rev. William B. Clarke of the London Mission read the funeral services of the Church of England. The Rev. Dr. Newell of the same mission delivered the sermon. The coffin was lowered with the English ensign over it, the grave was half-filled with flowers, the wet earth was thrown in and united with the tears to hide the flowers that covered the form of Robert Louis Stevenson from mortal eyes.

Besides Mr. Clarke and Mr. Newell those present at the interment were Mrs. Isabella Strong, Lloyd Osbourne, Master Austin Strong, A. J. Mackay of Sydney, B. M. Haggard, Land Commissioner, Norfolk, England; R. W. Guer, natives' advocate, Apia; Thomas Mabin, surveyor to the Land Commission; Dr. Funk, Lieut. C. A. Buckland, R. N., and Dr. Anderson, R. N.; President Schmidt, Apia; James H. Mulligan, United States Consul-General; Mr. Ahrns, Jack Buckland (Tommy Hadden of "The Wreckers"), E Reid, and Mr. Leonard of Apia.

KIRETCHJIAN PLEADS FOR ARMENIA.

He Insists the United States Should Take a Vigorous Stand Towards Turkey.

At the conclusion of the regular services by the Rev. John H. Barrows last night at the First Presbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, the congregation was addressed by Herant M. Kiretchjian, Secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association of the Northwest, on the subject of the recent Armenian outrages. The headquarters of the Phil-Armenic Association is at Minneapolis. Mr. Kiretchjian starts for Washington today, where he will call upon President Cleveland and Secretary of State Gresham. Mr. Kiretchjian goes to Washington bearing letters of introduction from Senator Washburn, Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis, and ex-Mayor Pillsbury. He was somewhat reticent in explaining the exact nature of his errand, saying, however, the President had been notified by telegraph of the intended visit.

"I do not care to discuss that subject at length," said Mr. Kiretchjian, "but I will say my general purpose is to lay before the President and Secretary Gresham the disastrous possibilities of the American policy in relation to the Armenian question. The United States Government is being put in an exceedingly dangerous position by the present governmental attitude, and I shall use all the influence I possess in the endeavor to put matters on a safe basis. I go as the official representative of the Phil-Armenic Association, backed up by the united Christian sentiment of the people of Minneapolis and the Northwest, as well as by other interests. The railroads of the country have taken a deep and sympathetic interest in the Armenian cause, as I have been offered free transportation all over the country to lecture for our cause. The people of this country are aroused, and Christian pressure must be brought to bear upon the government to throw the weight of the country's sentiment against the cruel policy of the Turk."

In addressing the congregation Mr. Kiretchjian said, among other things:

Christian Armenia is fighting against the rule of assassination, murder, and oppression. The decent people of the world must raise a universal shout of execration which will pierce the ear of the Sultan. England and Germany are directly responsible for the dreadful persecution of Armenia. It is a great crime to place an imperial cordon of military about Christian Armenia and then command the soldiers to turn their backs while the country is delivered over to hurtful and murderous hordes of Kurds. America must raise such a cry that it will arouse and impress England to a sense of its duty. The British flag is splattered with the blood of Armenian mothers and daughters. Nations do not live by intellectual supremacy, but by moral force. This splendid Nation must send a note of hatred and execration across the water, for this is a Christian Nation and the Armenian question is a sectarian question. Though this Turkish nation can borrow millions of dollars in Europe and buy repeating rifles in America, it must be made to feel the force of universal condemnation for its cruel acts. But the skies are becoming bright. Mr. Gladstone's burning words and the voices of the best men and women of this country will compel international interference.

TURKS OPEN MISSIONARIES' MAIL.

No Letters from America Delivered Without Examination and Official Report.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—The following statement with reference to the condition of affairs in those districts in Armenia where Christian missionaries are stationed was today issued by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

Official letters sent recently from the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions containing accounts relating to the European-Turkey missions were opened by the Turkish officials. The letters were subsequently delivered, but with the Turkish word "Examine" written on the envelope. This indicated that the Turkish Government is attempting to assume all authority over the mails of foreigners.

When the reports of the massacre of Christians in the Sassaun district of Eastern Turkey became public, after more than two months of suppression on the part of the Turkish officials, the Ottoman Government was alarmed at the wide-spread publications in the American and English press. Under pressure from foreign powers, and Sultan agreed to send a Commissioner to investigate and report upon the outrages. In view of this promise of the government, the representatives of the European powers at Constantinople decided to wait for the report before taking any positive action.

But after this decision by the powers, and while they were waiting for the departure of the Sultan's commission, which had been appointed and which was to make full and impartial investigations of all the affairs reported by the English Consul, as well as by many individuals from the Sassoun district, the Turkish Government gave out the following official statement of the case, which statement was printed in the papers of Constantinople. All papers printed in Turkey are under close censorship, and no paper could refuse to print the statement under penalty of immediate suspension. Hence the Christian periodicals were compelled to print what they knew to be false. The statement is as follows:

"Some of the recent European papers have stated, contrary to the truth, that a few Armenian villages have been destroyed, and in the meantime persons have been massacred by the Turkish soldiers in the district of Sassoun. Others, in order to magnify these reports, have asserted that the news of the outrage was prevented from leaking out by the obstacles the government put in the way of travelers from that district.

"The subjects of the empire of the Sassoun district are quietly engaged with their business, and the people travel wherever they wish in perfect safety. Some Armenian bandits being induced by agitation began lately in and about Sassoun to disturb the peace and comfort of the people by murdering, plundering, and blocking the highways. In order to put an end to such disasters the government employed the necessary means and consequently ordered out a sufficient body of imperial soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps. Thus, the extension of the revolt being checked, the troops were withdrawn to their headquarters.

"There was no interference by the Kurds, but as stated above, some Armenian bandits having ventured to disorderly actions, the Fourth Imperial Army Corps and also the Governor of Bitlis undertook to investigate as to the facts and subsequently a commission of inquiry composed of Abdoollah Pasha, Eoner Bey, Medjid Effendi, and Hafez Teviik Pasha, who will start this week by steamer to the scene of the trouble.

"In general the Sublime Porte will never allow such outrages to be perpetrated as published in foreign papers upon her subjects."

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In a leader this morning the *Times* says:

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from public life is final, but it would be well for Turkey to reflect in its own interest that in the Armenian matter Mr. Gladstone, with little personal effort and no personal ambition whatever, might play the part of blind old Dandolo. He has the whole British public opinion behind him, and if the Porte defied European opinion his appeal would be capable of producing all, perhaps more than all, the effect he contemplates as merely contingent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew tonight delivered an address on the "Armenian Attrocities." Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. David Greer, the Rev. Abraham Yohannon, an Armenian, and the Rev. Dr. McGraw. Mr. Depew began by saying the year 1894 had been a peculiarly unhappy one. The world had been visited during the year by revolutions both social and financial. But the crowning cause for unhappiness and the one which left a bloody stain upon the history of the year was the murder of the helpless Armenians by the Turks.

It behooves us as public-spirited citizens to begin the new year with a protest against the outrages at Sassoun.

The peace of Europe is only maintained by an ever-increasing armament. Armenians are subjected to all manner of outrages, the Turkish Government claiming that they are in a state of insurrection and that it is their only excuse for the butchery. But the nature of the Armenians show that this is not so. The Armenians are the New Englanders of the East. They have that sturdiness, thrift, the desire for education that are so characteristic of the early New Englanders. With these attributes, if they only had good government, the Armenians would become one of the strongest and most prosperous nations of the earth.

At Washington all may be silent but America with 65,000,000 voices in a language of her own—the universal language of the globe—will protest in tones that cannot be mistaken against the slaughter of our fellow Christians.

Among the audience were 300 Armenians and at the end of his address Dr. Depew took his seat among them. Resolutions were passed by the meeting expressing good will and heartfelt support to their Christian brethren in England and the continent who are endeavoring to investigate the outrages and to bring the perpetrators of them to justice. Letters were also read from Bishop Codman and Bishop Potter.

Unmeaning Speech.

Mary—"Mr. Slimmerly is always making love to me or paying me compliments, and I don't like it."

Jane—"O, that's only his way."

Mary—"Yes, but it doesn't weigh anything."—*Detroit Free Press.*

In the Literary Workshop.

Editor (looking over manuscript)—"Here's some more of that chronic poet's slush. I wonder what he calls it "Cat Poetry" for?"

Assistant—"Because it always comes back, of course. He's a humorist as well as a poet."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Baseball Recollection.

All icy are the bleaching boards
Where once they played baseball;
And yet the "frost" seems not much worse
Than that which came last fall.
—*Washington Star.*

IRISH LEADER DIES.

JOHN FITZGERALD, RICH RAILROAD BUILDER, OF NEBRASKA.

Active in the Early Days of the West, but in Later Years an Invalid from Overwork—At the Head of Many Financial and Business Enterprises—For Two Terms President of the Irish National League, Succeeding Patrick Egan—Energetic for His Native Country.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30.—John Fitzgerald, ex-President of the Irish National League, and one of the most extensive railroad contractors in the country, died here today. He had been in poor health for a couple of years and had practically retired from business. He was a native of Limerick, Ireland.

[John Fitzgerald was born in Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1829. In 1844 he emigrated to the United States. His first employment was on a farm on Long Island, where he worked for several seasons for the pay of $8 a month. From there he went to Lincoln, Neb., in 1869, with the small amount he had saved. By industry and economy he accumulated property till he became one of the most wealthy men in the State. He turned his attention to railroad building, and during the early days of the West he made considerable money out of contracts for the making of roadbeds and the laying of track. He built the Burlington and Missouri River route from Plattsmouth west, as well as a number of lines in Wyoming, Indian Territory, Missouri, and the South. During the "boom" days he had from 2,000 to 4,000 men in his employ constantly. He was an intense Irishman, ever ready with his purse to aid any cause that would further the interests of his native land. He was not a physical force advocate, but believed in the policy pursued by Parnell. When the Land League went out of existence to be replaced by the Irish National League, Mr. Fitzgerald was elected its first President. He filled the office for two terms. He was President of the First National Bank of Lincoln, of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, of the First National Bank of Greenwood, and of the First National Bank of O'Neill City. Besides the banking interests he owned the Woodland Stock Farm at Lincoln, comprising 9,000 acres of land stocked with shorthorn cattle and blood horses. He was also President of the Nebraska Stock-Yards at Lincoln. He had a particular aversion to newspaper notoriety. In personal appearance he was rustic and rough in dress, but bore the stamp of firm and sincere purposes. Personally he was a temperate man, not addicted to drink or the use of any stimulant. A few years ago Mr. Fitzgerald had an attack of congestion of the brain. His sickness resulted in unsettling his mental faculties.]

DEATH OF MRS. AMELIA BLOOMER.

The Woman After Whom a Particular Garment Was Named Passes Away.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, at one time the most talked-about woman in the United States, died today.

[Amelia Jenks was born in Homer, N. Y., May 27, 1818. April 15, 1840, she was married to Dexter C. Bloomer. She became interested in the subjects of temperance and woman's rights and lectured on them, and also edited a paper. Owing to the fashion of wearing many skirts in 1849 Mrs. Bloomer was anxious to adopt some sort of dress reform. Three years later Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Gerrit Smith and a cousin of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, went to visit in Seneca Falls. She wore a costume consisting of a short skirt, full trousers, and an ordinary bodice. Mrs. Bloomer, looking from her window and beholding the queer toilet for the first time, laughed at it. In a few days Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton appeared in a short skirt and trousers, and in a week Mrs. Bloomer was persuaded to discard her ordinary garments and put on the dress which thenceforth bore her name. Nothing was more unexpected to Mrs. Bloomer than the sudden notoriety which came to her. Nothing was further from her mind than the idea of setting the fashion. She did not wish to pose as a dress reformer and had assumed the peculiar costume merely for convenience. Mrs. Bloomer did not like the notoriety, and was often tempted to resume the usual petticoats. People traveled miles to see her and cast curious glances at her ankles. Mrs. Bloomer abandoned the costume to which she had given a name after wearing it six or eight years. Why she did so she never made public. In 1853 Judge and Mrs. Bloomer removed to Mount Vernon, O., Mrs. Bloomer shortly afterwards disposing of her paper, the *Lily*. In 1855 the Bloomers removed to Council Bluffs, where they have since resided. Mrs. Bloomer took part in organizing the Iowa State Suffrage Association and was at one time its President.]

MISS EMILY L. GERRY PASSES AWAY.

Daughter of the Famous Vice-President Expires at the Age of 92.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Miss Emily L. Gerry died yesterday at her home here, aged 92 years. She was the last surviving daughter of Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States in 1812, who died suddenly in Washington Nov. 23, 1814, on his way to the Capitol as President of the Senate. He was 70 years old at the time, and fulfilled his own injunction: "It is the duty of every man, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country." He was the first man to whose memory Congress ever ordered a monument erected. Miss Gerry was one of ten children, most of whom died at a ripe old age.

The Rev. Francis Moenning.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—The Rev. Francis Moenning died at 7 o'clock. He was born at Quincy, Ill., 57 years ago, and has since his ordination labored at St. Louis and Cleveland, O., coming here from the latter place many years ago. St. Joseph's Hospital in this city is a monument to his zeal and fidelity.

J. H. McMahon.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 30.—J. H. McMahon of the National Baseball League died at his home in this city today, aged 25 years. He was on the reserve list of the Washington club.

RUSSIA'S ARISTOCRACY.

It Embraces a Million Noblemen and Princesses Who Are Shop Girls.

Leisure Hour: Russia possesses 650,000 nobles, without counting 350,000 whose titles are not hereditary. Among the Russian nobility there are many of foreign origin. The Russian social code recognizes four categories or estates (Soslovia), that is to say, nobles, priests, town dwellers, and peasants. The character of their employment distinguishes these classes from one another. Each is dependent on the Czar for all its privileges, and the Emperor has absolute power to change the condition of his subject from a high to a low estate. None of these classes possesses either a historical, a political, or a social individuality. The Russian aristocracy is deprived of political importance, and it cannot boast of such chivalrous qualities as distinguished the French nobles. For the present it lacks sufficient good sense or education to play any part in public life. Russian aristocrats all desire to be considered as direct descendants of the Boyars, merely because it is pleasant to be such, and thus get a position of social superiority. Their ambition goes no higher. The Boyars, like the feudal Western landowners, are the descendants of the men who of old composed the Russian Prince's army. The members of the Russian aristocracy have in great part retained their places at court, so that there can be encountered most of the old historic names. Children of both sexes inherit the titles of their parents.

The Russian aristocracy is distinguished by overweening pride and haughtiness, and at the same time there is often united to this, in a bizarre contrast, a certain snobbishness. Access to the circles of high society is very difficult; it is only possible to penetrate into them if well born and well connected. The Russians rarely abandon their titles, being too proud of them to quit them easily. A marriage between a poor gentleman and a rich stranger, or vice versa, is considered in this country as a shameful mesalliance, and the couple would not be received in the aristocratic salons of the capital. Tolstoi, as well as Prince Maschersky, director of the newspaper Grajdanine, has given in his novel very exact and graphic descriptions of Russian high life. But with all their innate pride the Russian great folk have never looked upon work as degrading. Thus if need be they will adopt with ease and without mauvaise honte any offices, any public charges. There is at St. Petersburg a Prince who serves in the custom-house, and many nobles and titled men become professors, schoolmasters, even actors. In a pastry-cook shop at Moscow some Princesses of high blood serve behind the counter; others will become governesses, companions, housekeepers, telegraph clerks—in fact, will adopt any employment that may turn up.

Family Characteristics.

She—"I belong to a very old family."

He—"Indeed! Are all of the others single, too?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

SLEEPERS AROUSED BY FLAMES

Several People in the Ohio Flats Have a Narrow Escape.

Fire broke out in the Ohio Flats, on Wharton avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, at 1:30 this morning and the building was destroyed. At 2 o'clock there was danger that a flat building adjoining would also be burned.

When the flames were discovered they had made such headway that several families escaped only with their lives and their night clothes. The smoke had penetrated every corner of the building, and when the firemen arrived they found the occupants in a panic.

Three women were taken from their beds unconscious and carried to the street, where they were with difficulty revived.

In the rear of the Ohio Flats were the stables of George West, the owner of race horses, who succeeded in removing all his animals while the fire was raging fiercest.

The Ohio Flats was originally a World's Fair hotel, four stories high and seventy-five feet wide and built of brick. It cost $30,000.

LIFE IN A GOTHAM FLAT.

Vicissitudes of Tenants According to the Floor They Occupy.

New York *Herald:* The New-Yorker who lives on a ground floor flat has to congratulate himself on the fact that he doesn't have to climb stairs or fee the elevator boy. He can slip in and out o' nights without the other tenants speculating on where he is going or where he has been. If he brags about the convenience he will, in all probability, compare it to living in a private house. Women dislike to go up or down stairs. The woman who has at some time had a residence of her own will rebel against stairs, although she has been accustomed to eating in the basement and sleeping on the third floor, and racing up and down two to four flights of stairs every day of her existence.

But there are drawbacks to the ground floor flat. These are so familiar to the old timer that he will take any other flat but that: and the landlord usually puts it at a lower price and has it vacant oftener than any other suite in his house. The experimenter doesn't brag of it long.

"Why, I tell you what it is," said one of those who has just settled down to flat life on the ground floor, "we act as janitor and owner of our building. My wife is bell boy about half the time. I don't mind having my bell rung by market men and hucksters, and peddlers, and all that sort of thing, but when it comes to answering for the tenants of three floors above me it is a little too much. The other night our bell rang vigorously several times. When visitors can't find what they want they ring my bell and ask for it. These were callers for somebody up-stairs, and were ladies, apparently just from the theater.

"May be it is a dispatch," said my wife. "Any how, I can't sleep after that pull. I'll go and see." For I wouldn't budge. So she went to the door.

"I beg your pardon," said one of the ladies in the dark vestibule, "for disturbing you, but do the Blanks live here?" And they supplemented this by saying they had no light and couldn't see the cards on the letter boxes.

My wife ran her finger along the boxes. "I have been here only a few days," says she, "and don't know, but I think I can feel them."

"Feel them," exclaimed the women in a breath.

"Yes, by running your fingers along the letters in the plate, you know."

"I never heard of such a thing!" protested the women, with admiration.

"Do—now, do you think—could you feel whether they are in or not?" inquired one of the visitors, "to oblige us?"

"There!" said my wife, giving the right bell a terrific yank, "try that."

"New York must be a nice place," murmured my wife, as she came back to bed, "when such idiots can safely run around after dark without a guardian."

GREAT ROADS OF ANCIENT DAYS.

Work of Making Cheap Highways as Great as Building the Pyramid.

London *Standard:* Perhaps the earliest road on record is that mentioned by Herodotus as having been constructed by Cheops, the Egyptian King, in order that stones might be dragged along it for his pyramid. In the opinion of the Greek traveler the work of making the road was as great as that of building the pyramid, for it took ten years to construct and it was composed of polished stones with figures carved on them. But this does not compare in magnitude with the highways constructed by the Peruvians, while medieval Europe was still in a state of semi-barbarous disorganization. The two principal roads in Peru ran from Quito in the north to Cuzco, the capital, the one along the sandy and level strip of coast, the other along the plateau of the Andes, a region of unparalleled engineering difficulty. The length of the second has been estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. It crossed sierras buried in snow, bridged ravines with walls of solid masonry, mounted and descended precipices by staircases hewn in the solid rock, and ran in interminable galleries along the sides of intractable mountains.

Where rivers had to be crossed bridges were made with ropes of stout, pliant osier, twisted to the thickness of a man's body, and stretched over the stream sometimes for a distance of 200 feet. These cables swung side by side, and, fastened with planks so as to form a footway, were drawn through holes in enormous buttresses of stone specially constructed on each bank, and were secured firmly at each end to heavy beams of timber. A railing of similar osier material gave the passenger confidence as he crossed the oscillating bridge that sank dangerously in the middle and mounted rapidly at the sides. The great highway was twenty feet wide, and was built with flags of freestone covered with bituminous cement. It was measured out by posts set up at every league; caravanserais and magazines were stationed at convenient distances for the Peruvian soldiers on their military expeditions; and a regular postal service had been organized by which highly-trained runners, relieved every five miles, could convey messages a distance of 200 miles in the twenty-four hours. The roads were kept in beautiful order, the inhabitants of a district being responsible for that portion of the highway which traversed their land. At the same time it should be remembered that there was no wheel traffic to cut up the level surface of the hard pavement. There is considerable irony in the fact that it was not till the Spaniards forcibly introduced their so-called civilization into Peru that the famous roads began to fall into disrepair.

HAPPY WITHOUT THE RAILROAD.

Dwellers on Crooked River and Ochoco Creek Wish to Have None.

Princeville (Ore.) *Review:* The effect a railroad would have upon the wages of those of us whose only income is the money received from daily toil is plain. The railroad would not only absorb the money upon which our freighters now subsist, but dump into our country such a large addition to our already sufficient number of laborers as to go for the saying that a reduction in wages would surely and speedily follow the advent of a railroad. Willow Creek, Ochoco, and Bridge Creeks, and their tributaries? If so, what product? What are the facts in the case? To our certain knowledge in the last eighteen years our wheat has brought $1 per bushel nine years, 75 cents five years, 60 cents two years, and 50 cents two years, an average of 83 cents per bushel. In what direction, may we ask, could our wheat have been shipped to have brought more money during those eighteen years, provided two railroads, both encircling the globe in different directions, had had one of their cross roads in Prineville?

No better illustration is needed of the utter fallacy of the doctrine that the only hope for a millennium to dawn upon the grass-covered hills of Crook County is through the railroad agency. As far as wheat is concerned, it is higher in Crook County at the present time than at any point on the Pacific coast, and, without boasting, we may add that the residents of this county have the money to buy it and the appetite to eat it.

Experience the Teacher.

I learned too late, the benedict said,
What man is slow to understand.
That woman is only the weaker vessel
The while she yet remains unmanned.
—*Judge.*

PLEAD FOR SABBATH.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE LEAGUE DISCUSSES NEEDED REFORMS.

President A. P. White Says There Is Law Enough to Prevent Desecration and on It the Organization Will Work—The Rev. Charles A. Blanchard Describes the Existing Conditions, Attributing the Greatest Suffering to Corporate Greed—What Each Christian Must Do.

A meeting of the Sunday Observance League was held last night at the First Congregational Church, Washington boulevard and Ann street, which was addressed by A. P. White, President of the league; W. W. Clark, Secretary; the Rev. Charles A. Blanchard, President Wheaton College, and Dr. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the church. President A. P. White declared a man who habitually and wilfully breaks the fourth commandment breaks them all. It degraded civilized men to a worse level than the barbarian. There were people from Europe in this country of such an order they thought they did this country a good when they ran a saloon 365 days in the year, and all these people belonged to a Christian Church.

"American liberty is not safe when such things are allowed. Rome was once the mistress of the world, but the Vandals sacked it and we are in the way to become as weak as Rome grew towards the end. Our City Council consists chiefly of lawmakers and lawbreakers—saloonkeepers. There is a law on the statute book that prohibits desecration of the Sabbath and it is upon that law we propose to work."

The Rev. Charles A. Blanchard said:

When people say railroad men and street car men are entitled to their Sabbath rest others answer, and think the answer sufficient, How are people to travel to church or to carry religious consolation to the sick if the trains and street cars are not run? So it is also argued the young men at the dairy farms and creameries must work on the Lord's day because their work cannot be stopped. I do not say we can cure all the evils of which we know. I do not say we can for instance, by combination, beat down the 7,000 saloonkeepers of Chicago, and the keepers of the gambling-houses, and the keepers of houses of ill-fame, but it is our duty to do something.

There are many Christian households where the Sunday paper is taken in and read much more than the Bible. In many of these homes there is little taught and little really known of the duties of Christians. It might be indiscreet in some of these to ask what is the Fourth Commandment, for instance.

We have spoken of some of these desecrations of the Sabbath: the taking away of the Sabbath rest by powerful corporations from the poor workers who have so little to live on and to whom the Sabbath is the one day of the week that they could spend with their families. There are in various employments in this country 2,000,000 wage-earners, for whom there is no Sabbath. These men do not live with their families Sundays, and thus there are 10,000,000 of our own Nation who have not the Sabbath rest and the proper Christian life on the Sabbath. Thus it is we are becoming a nation of Sabbath-breakers. We are used to this kind of thing and do not think it strange.

We must do our duty in this matter, not as individuals, but with a view to helping our brothers. We are told some evils are here to stay, like the Sunday paper and the Sunday train. But why are they here to stay? Forty years ago many people said slavery was here to stay, and Sunday labor is of the same kind as the slavery that has been swept away. I was told by a railroad magnate Sunday trains were absolutely unnecessary; that it would be much easier and more economical to handle every pound of freight on the six working days of the week. But, said he, it is impossible to make the change without a national law.

There is where our want of belief in God is shown. Are we to suppose that if we obey God's law God will permit some one else who does not to make an advantage by disobeying it?

Resolutions condemnatory of Sabbath desecration were read by W. W. Clark and adopted.

Requiem.

Under the wide and stormy sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me;
"Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."
—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

ON AND AFTER
THIS NEW-YEAR'S DAY
I DO HEREBY RESOLVE,

Purpose and intend, for the sake of my health, brain, and pocketbook, to relinquish absolutely the use of

ETC.,
ETC.,
ETC.,
ETC.

This way, or some similar way, an entry is now being made in many thousands of diaries and commonplace books throughout the lands.

They All Do It

And it is certainly an inspiring thing to see humanity striving to mend itself and go forward in better shape after each new milestone of life.

Why So Many Fail

Is a subject for regret, and *The Tribune* has concluded that it is because they do not build up as well as destroy, replace the old vices and weaknesses by something that will occupy and expand the mind. Hence was the establishment of a PRACTICAL HOME UNIVERSITY in connection with *The Tribune's* sale of ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, which is available to all who can deny themselves the wasting of a

Single Dime a Day.

Everybody who enters on the New Year with better purpose should learn how he can strengthen it by sending this coupon to **The Tribune's Encyclopedia Headquarters,** 109 Adams-st., Chicago:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Educational Department,
109 Adams street, Chicago.
I am interested in your Home University movement, as founded upon the Encyclopedia Britannica, with key, and request that you send me complete information.

Name ______________
Address ______________

STEALS A LADY-LOVE.

CHARLES SINGER PURSUES AN UNWILLING SWEDISH LASS.

Pretty Ida Cogsland Leaves Sweden to Escape His Attentions, but He Comes Across the Water, So the Story Is Told the Police, and Tries to Take Her Back to the Old Country—William Nault Is Killed While Stopping a Runaway Horse—Local Items.

Detectives from the East Chicago Avenue Station are searching for Charles Singer, a remarkably persistent lover, who, it is charged, has for the sixth time abducted Ida Cogstand, a handsome Swedish girl of 20. The girl has been missing since Wednesday from Austin, and her friends fear that Singer, who has vowed he would have the girl and take her back to Sweden, has succeeded in spiriting her away.

Ida Cogstand has been in this country only three months, and she is a protégée of Miss Freda Danielson of the Chicago Deaconess' Home at No. 227 Ohio street. Mrs. Jefferson, the superintendent of the home, told the story of the missing girl's life and it is full of romance.

"I do not know the particulars of the case fully," said Mrs. Jefferson, "but if that poor girl is missing again it is one of the most peculiar cases of persecution I ever heard of. Miss Danielson has often talked to me about Ida. She met her in her visits among the Swedish people. It appears that this man Singer is bound to marry the girl despite the fact that Ida does not like him. Singer fell in love with her in Sweden, and to escape his attentions she left the country and went to Minneapolis, where she has a sister.

"Ida had not been there a week before Singer made his appearance. He begged her to marry him and when she refused he declared he would take her by force to Sweden, and Ida was frightened and her sister sent her to Chicago. She had been here a week when Miss Danielson met her. She told her story to Miss Danielson and she obtained a position for the girl with a family in Webster avenue.

"But Singer was not to be balked. One evening Ida went to the grocery store, when Singer put his arms around her and carried her to the nearest street car. Ida after riding a few blocks escaped from the car and returned home. Miss Danielson, after hearing of the attempted kidnaping, secured a position for her with a family in Alton. She sent her there with another girl, but the two had not been there a week when Singer again made his appearance. Miss Danielson went after Ida and brought her back. Singer was on the same train and dogged the girl's footsteps.

"The next I heard of her was that Miss Danielson had sent her to Austin and thought the girl was safe at last. But it seems not.

"This is perhaps the fifth time he has tried to take her away. One night he took her down-town and locked her up in a room in a hotel all night. He went out in the morning for the purpose of buying a ticket for Europe, but while he was out Ida made such a noise that the hotel people opened the door and she escaped."

Little is known of Singer's identity. He is said to be a son of a wealthy merchant of Stockholm who has set his mind on marrying the girl whose life he has made so miserable. Capt. Gibbons of the East Chicago Avenue Station has sent messages to all stations instructing the police to be on the lookout for the kidnaper.

KILLED STOPPING A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Prevents a Collision with a Cable Car, but Loses His Life.

William Nault, who lived at No. 151 North Clark street, was killed yesterday afternoon while heroically stopping, at Wells and Erie streets, a runaway horse attached to a delivery wagon belonging to the Waukesha Spring Brewery company.

About 4 o'clock Langhart Telkes, the driver of the wagon, drew up in front of No. 193 Clark street to deliver goods. He went inside the building at that number, and claims he hitched his horse to a ring in the curbing. This is denied by others. The horse took fright and ran west on Erie street at the top of its speed. At Wells street Nault was standing talking with a friend. He saw the horse coming and at the same time noticed a cable car approaching from the north. He ran to meet the flying animal, seized it by the bit, and succeeded in stopping it just before it reached the cable car. He was unable to retain his hold and fell beneath the horse. The animal kicked him and he rolled unconscious into the gutter. The ambulance of the Chicago Avenue Police Station was called and Nault was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock.

Nault was 36 years old and leaves a wife and one child. He was a shoemaker employed by Selz, Schwab & Co. Telkes, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Police Station. The same horse, while driven by two men Christmas day, ran into a Wells street grip car at Huron street. The two men are now in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital suffering from the injuries they received in the collision.

Of the three men employed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad who were injured in the collision between two freight trains at Sixteenth and Union streets Saturday evening one is dead; the other two will recover. Conductor Ilma A. Allen died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning. He resided at No. 817 South Fairfield avenue and leaves a widow and three small children. Engineer Crawford is at his home, No. 842 Fairfield avenue. He is not seriously injured and will be able to be around in a few days. Fireman Welch is resting easy at the Presbyterian Hospital. It will be necessary to amputate his leg above the ankle. His foot and ankle were literally cooked to the bone.

There has been no authentic report received by the company officials as to who was directly responsible for the collision. The popular theory is the rear car of Conductor Race's train displayed no red signals. This is denied by the crew, who insist the lights were found after engine 465 crashed into the car.

General Superintendent Besler of the "Q" was seen at his residence, No. 4425 Ellis avenue, last night. He said: "I know nothing definite about the accident; only what has been told me by telephone. There has been no statement made by the men. We will begin our investigation tomorrow morning at Supt. De Lano's office at Sixteenth street. It is not customary to send out a flagman behind freight trains in the make-up yards. This practice is confined to passenger trains. It was not possible to get any information from the men until today, as they all live along the line of the road."

FINE BELGIAN PAINTINGS ON VIEW.

Collection of Good Ones to Be Seen in the Old Art Institute.

William F. Lamoriniere, son of the famous Belgian painter, Francois Lamoriniere, has on view in the old Art Institute Building, No. 202 Michigan avenue, a fine collection of paintings by recognized Belgian artists. The most notable work is "The Death of Luther," an ambitious canvas in old style, by Alexander Struys, court painter to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Van Groenigen has two canvases, one an exquisite "Pandora," the other "The Chicken Thief." There are some of the elder Lamoriniere's best canvases—twilight scenes of great delicacy. Vermee, Van Leemputten, De Jonghe, Leon Herbo, Carpentier, Steppe, and a number of other medallists of the international exhibitions of London, Paris, Vienna, and Munich are represented by their best works. The collection is open to the public daily and affords an especially good opportunity for study of the best modern Belgian art.

MAN KILLED BY A DUMMY ENGINE.

Edward Biggens Meets Death on the Metropolitan Elevated Road.

By the slipping of a cable on the Metropolitan Elevated road yesterday Edward Biggens, a laborer, met instant death. He was hoisting iron on the tracks at Forty-sixth and Harrison streets, and when one of the cables left the pulley he sprang forward to catch it. He did not notice an approaching dummy engine and was thrown under the wheels. He was dragged nearly a block before the engineer, Howard Vandin, saw him. The engine was stopped, but Biggens was dead.

VIKING CONCERT TO RAISE A DEBT.

Scandinavians Attempting to Clear the Incumbrance from a Boat.

At Scandia Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street, last night was given a Viking concert for the purpose of raising funds to reduce the loan advanced by a Chicago bank to clear the ship of incumbrances before it is delivered to the Field Columbian Museum. The committee making the presentation contributed $1,000 of its private funds to clear the ship of indebtedness, and $100 to $200 of that sum was returned from the profits of last night's entertainment. The committee, which arranged for the concert and which was foremost in securing the presentation of the ship to the museum, consisted of S. T. Gunderson, C. R. Matsón, O. M. Katheim, O. M. Torrison, John Biegen, H. L. Dahl, N. Grevstad, John Anderson, L. Thoen, O. A. Thorp, J. W. Colberg, H. Michelson, Capt. John Anderson, and Samuel Peterson. The program consisted of ten numbers, the participants being the Mandolin Orchestra, the Sangforeningen Björgvin, the Normaendenes Sangforening, Prof. Harry Dimond, violinist, and Mme. Liane Stroble, soprano soloist, in two numbers each. The piano accompaniment was by Miss Florence Castle, and the encores were almost as numerous as the regulars. Prof. Dimond, the glee club, and Mme. Stroble received repeated recalls. The Swedish and Norwegian national airs were interspersed with selections from Verdi, Sarasate, and Wieniawski. After the concert articles of crockery and plated ware, souvenirs from the Viking, were sold at auction for the benefit of the fund.

Herbert L. Cook a Suicide.

Herbert L. Cook, No. 422 West Van Buren street, died yesterday at the County Hospital. Dec. 18 he visited a friend at No. 421 West Van Buren street and said he was heavily in debt. He was despondent and before his friend anticipated his intentions Cook took a revolver from his pocket and, placing it against his breast, fired. Cook was formerly a clerk for the Davis Sewing Machine company.

Items.

George Braun, who escaped from the County Hospital two weeks ago while under arrest for burglary, was rearrested Saturday afternoon.

The Faye Literary and Social club will give a sleighing party this evening, to be followed by a dance at the home of Charles C. West, No. 577 East Division street.

Lawrence Harris, 14 years old, who was run over on the Sixty-first street viaduct by an electric car several days ago, died yesterday at Mercy Hospital. He lived at No. 1257 Sixty-first street.

IMPRESSIVE CHURCH CEREMONIAL.

Satolli, Gibbons, and Other Prelates Participate in a Solemn Dedication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Archbishop Satolli and Cardinal Gibbons took part today in the imposing ceremony attending the dedication of St. Paul's Catholic Church. It is seldom that so many of the heads of the American church are brought together at a church ceremony. Besides the Cardinal and papal delegate there were present Bishop Keane of the Catholic University, Bishop Curtis of Delaware, Father Richards, priest of the Georgetown College; Father Sharretti, secretary of the papal delegate, and about thirty other ecclesiastics of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Letters had been received from Archbishops Corrigan, Ireland, Ryan, and from many Bishops. The new church is one of the handsomest in Washington, and this, together with the fact that it represents the life work of its pastor, Father Mackin, brought about the unusual gathering of church dignitaries.

At 10 o'clock Cardinal Gibbons performed the dedication services. In the scarlet robes of his office he led the long procession of Bishops, priests, and acolytes about the exterior walls of the building, sprinkling holy water on them and blessing them. Then the procession entered the church, where the Cardinal first blessed the altar and then the interior walls. He concluded the service with a brief address, congratulating the congregation on having built such a structure, and urging them speedily to free it from the last penny of debt.

Pontifical high mass was then celebrated, with Archbishop Satolli as the celebrant. His throne of rich purple drapery was at the right of the sanctuary, while opposite was the heavily draped scarlet throne of the Cardinal. These, with the two richly robed heads of the church, and back of them the several Bishops in their purple gowns, and the priests, and deacons, and servers, formed a most impressive scene. Archbishop Satolli was assisted in saying the mass by the Rev. Father Gillespie, with Father Schmidt as deacon and Father Dyer of Baltimore as subdeacon. Besides these assistants the Papal Delegate was attended by two deacons of honor, the Rev. Father Richards of Georgetown College and the Rev. Father Stephan. Cardinal Gibbons was attended by two deacons of honor, the Rev. Fathers Gloyd and Griffith. The sermon was preached by Bishop Curtis, and was an earnest and eloquent presentation of the need of faith to high and low alike—to Kings, Emperors, and Presidents as well as to those humbler born. An orchestra assisted in the elaborate music of the mass.

Contrary to expectation no reference was made at this service nor in the service elsewhere today to the recent church edict against secret societies and it is understood that Cardinal Gibbons will allow the new regulation to become operative without a formal announcement from the pulpits of the diocese.

Her Money Goes with Her Husband.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A few months ago C. J. Warren, aged 51, arrived in Muncie from New York. After a short courtship he wedded Mrs. Matilda Feathers, aged 63. He induced his wife to mortgage her property for $400 and he proposed to embark into business. They went to Indianapolis to visit Mrs. Warren's daughter, Mrs. J. B. McGriffin, last week and took the money along. Mrs. Warren has returned home and says her husband is gone and so is the money.

Incomes in Country and City.

Five thousand dollars in a country town is affluence if the beneficiary is content to stay there, but in a city the family man with only that income, provided he is ambitious, can only just live, and might fairly be described as the cousin german to a mendicant. And yet there are some worthy citizens still who doubtless would be aghast at these statements, and would wish to know how one is to spend $5,000 a year without extravagance.—*January Scribner's.*

Bareback Riding Championship.

A new departure in athletic contests began last night at the winter circus and will continue through this week. Charles W. Fish, a veteran bareback rider, objected to William De Mott claiming the title of champion of the world, and entered a protest, claiming it as his. A match was arranged and last night both gave a fine exhibition.

Very High Up.

Miss Wayupp—"Shall I invite the Newcomer girls?"

Mrs. Wayupp—"Really, I don't know. Are they in society?"

Miss Wayupp—"O, they must be. They never gossip about any one who doesn't belong to the Four Hundred."—*New York Weekly.*

The Standard.

"Did you enjoy the services at church today?"

"Very little. The music wasn't a bit catchy and there were no clever lines in the sermon. The minister threw in a little bright business, however, and that saved the entertainment from being utterly stupid."—*Detroit Tribune.*

His View.

The girl folded her arms across her heaving bosom.

"Get thee behind me, Satan," she commanded.

The prince of evil hesitated, moaned, and complied.

"That hat," he faltered, "and those sleeves. O, dear."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Sly Fellow.

Hojack—"Young Hunker took an unfair advantage of his well-known color-blindness at the Dolyer's Christmas party."

Tomdik—"What did he do?"

Hojack—"Pretended that he thought all the hollyberries were mistletoe."—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Exchange of Courtesies.

Mr. Slurkins—"I suppose a good many women go to church merely to see what other people have on."

Mrs. Slurkins—"And I do not doubt that many men attend the theater for quite the opposite reason."—*Detroit Free Press.*

For the best photographs go to Stevens', leading photographer, McVicker's Theater Building.

GET OUT YOUR SLEIGH

NEW YEAR'S DAY WILL BE PERFECT FOR A GLIDE ON THE RUNNERS.

That Is What the Weather Man Is Willing to Guarantee in Writing—Jangling of the Merry Bells in Lincoln Park and the Avenues Leading to It—Grand Boulevard Filled with Dashing Racers—Betting for the Road Sprint—Tom Gahan's Gelding a Favorite.

It will be perfectly safe to ask her to go sleigh riding New Year's day. Prof. Moore of the Weather Department will give a written guarantee to all who desire it. There will be no soft weather between now and Tuesday night, and all the streets and boulevards will be packed with a hard smooth covering of snow when 1895 is ushered in. More than that, there will be no more of the fleecy scattered on the smooth roadways to make the going heavy and prevent extreme speed. Today and tomorrow will be clear, and the mercury will remain practically stationary. There is everything to indicate a bright, clear, cold New Year's day, with a blue sky above and a polished white covering beneath.

All over the Northwest, and in fact generally throughout the country, the same conditions prevail. Reports from widely separated stations last night show a remarkably small range of temperature, and there was nothing in sight on which to base a prediction of any decided change.

Yesterday, in fact, was but the commencement of what promises to be a prolonged and rarely favorable period for the enjoyment of sleighing and other winter sports, and there were plenty of people to take advantage of the opportunity.

Tuneful with Sleigh Bells.

Lincoln Park and the avenues leading to it were tuneful with sleigh bells all the afternoon yesterday. It was a genuine winter day and no makeshift that nature tried to palm off on people who have missed of late years the sharp cold and deep drifts of their childhood. The sky was of lead and the lake was a bed of slate. Snowflakes came down occasionally through the gray air, but they were not numerous enough to add much to what the storm left.

Up and down Dearborn avenue, North State street, and the Lake Shore drive were lines of boys and girls with sleds bent on "hitcing on." Many a handsome cutter towed a pair of boys' sleds with their owners seated astride up the avenue to the park. The favorite course of those driving was to enter at Dearborn avenue, take the road to the left of the Lincoln statue, straight north past the Academy of Science Building, and still on until a turn was made where Linné stood defying the cold. The return drive was made along the road which skirts the west side of the lagoon, and the city was reached by the lower part of the Lake Shore drive.

Racing on the South Side.

On the South Side also the day was ideal for sleighing. The snow was beaten down and it was just cold enough to make the sport enjoyable and exhilarating. The West Side boulevards were almost deserted. All the enthusiastic West-Siders took their trotters over to Grand boulevard to race them with the South Side roadsters. Everybody who had a sleigh turned out. Livery stable men reported a rushing business. After 2 o'clock not even a bob-sled could be secured.

Grand boulevard, from Thirty-fifth street to Thirty ninth was the race-course. At Thirty-seventh street, midway between the start and finish, was the sprinting point. There crowds gathered to watch the sport and lustily cheered the participants as they dashed by. There were too many out for real good racing, and some whose horses are rated in the 20's went home long before dark. The drive was crowded more at 3 o'clock than at any other time. Then the best racing of the day ended, when Tom Gahan refused to race any more after his brown gelding had defeated all comers.

C. W. Marks was there all the afternoon, anxious to meet Judge Hanecy, who had boasted to mutual friends that his black horse could walk away from Mr. Marks' 2:26. They did not meet, however, though each of their horses won many well contested races. Mr. Marks' 2:26, though, went down before Tom Gahan's reputed 2:20 after a spirited trot and close finish. C. C. Jerome came out at 1 o'clock with his dapple gray Dick, and after racing for an hour left to return shortly afterwards with his speedy geldings Pat and Jack. M. B. Sanford was there with his black pacer, so was G. L. Burrows with his swift gray mare. Give-It-Up Ed. Phaelzer came on at 2 with Jessie, who beat every horse except Tom Gahan's. Dave Waixel carries off third honors with his fast mare Jess.

Besides these there were many other horses of local note on the drive. John Brenick and Tom Skeeles with their trotters came over from the West Side because they can't sprint any more on Ashland boulevard. L. F. Minzesheimer raced his Billy M., John Mack his Breman, Michael Cudahy his Clint, C. E. Robinson his black pacer, Stewart Goggin his Bell, Bert Swift his bay pacer, Arthur Caton his swift mare Sweetheart, and C. K. G. Billings his Long H.

Besides a countless number of single sleighs there were many teams. Among those noticed were D. M. Hanson's Sport and Dan, George Middleton's fast blacks, Sam Cousin's swift grays, C. C. Jerome's Pat and Jack, and Jim Murphy's brown horses.

Everybody, proud in the possession of a fast horse, will have a chance to demonstrate his racing ability New Year's day, when the annual road race will be held in Grand boulevard. The time set for the start is 3 o'clock. Many wagers have been made on the probable outcome of the meeting. Tom Gahan's brown gelding seems to be the favorite among the singles in betting and C. C. Jerome's Pat and Jack among the teams.

Wouldn't Let 'Em Skate.

There was ice on the ponds in Lincoln Park yesterday and it looked thick enough to bear Keeper De Vry's elephant, but the authorities feared accidents and a patrol of police guarded the ponds all day. The banks were swarming with boys and girls with skates and it was the hardest kind of work to keep them off the ice. They invaded the ice first at one end and then at the other. They ran on in relays and in mass, but they fought shy of the pond's center and the charges were kept up solely to annoy the coppers. Near the north end of the south pond there is a little island and under its shelter a dozen boys secured an hour's skating free from interruption. When the main crowd of youngsters grew tired of dodging the police they went to the Academy of Sciences. The advance guard took possession, swinging their skates at the end of their straps. The wood cases of the exhibits were in immediate danger of being marred and the glass cases of being smashed. Then the necessary edict went forth that people with skates were to be barred, and Engineer Flemming was instructed to see that it was enforced. He did it without exciting the boys' resentment.

The fence-inclosed waterfowl pond near the eagle cage was half frozen over yesterday. The door of the warm house on the island in the pond's center was thrown open and the floor strewn with corn, but the birds preferred the water despite the cold. One big Canada goose clambered on the ice, squatted down, and staid there as contentedly and comfortably as a dog lies with head and tail together before a fire.

FIERCE STORM DOWN IN ALABAMA.

People Freeze to Death and Cattle Are Starving—Orange Growers Ruined.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The worst snowstorm ever known in Alabama begun today, and tonight with the ground four inches deep with snow it is still falling furiously. Much suffering is resulting from the severe weather. Many cattle are starving and two men are known to have been frozen to death at Attalla. Traffic on railroads is somewhat impeded, and it is necessary here to run street cars all night to keep the tracks clear.

The snowstorm extends all over the northern section of the State. It is feared much damage will be done in the mines by the bursting of water pipes and the flooding of the levels.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The unusual cold weather in Maryland has frozen the Susquehanna from shore to shore and put an end to the ducking season. The ice companies along the river will begin to cut ice this week and fill their big storehouses.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 30.—Reports by wire from fifty-one correspondents in the orange districts of the State indicate that at least 1,800,000 boxes of unpicked oranges are solid globes of ice and more than 300,000 boxes of oranges in warehouses or lying in bulk, preparatory to picking, are frozen. Tomatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, and all vegetables in the northern half of the State are ruined. The pineapple plantations are not much injured. Day before yesterday half of this season's orange crop of 5,000,000 oranges was still on the trees. The tail of the Northern blizzard switched around through the Florida peninsula, and within the space of a few hours Florida had sustained a loss that, estimated in money, would reach into the millions. The destruction will be felt for many years, directly or indirectly, by all the people of the State. Previous to this time the coldest weather known was in 1835, but there is no record to show just how cold it was then. Reports from the interior of the State show that the cold weather has been general and has extended from one end of the peninsula to the other. The lowest temperature at Tampa was 18° and the same was reported at Titusville. At Cedar Key it was said to be as low as 16° and at Key West it was down to 44°. The cold weather played havoc with the plumbing and water supply in Jacksonville, many people having their water pipes frozen. The occurrence was so unusual that it was some time before residents could realize that the water had actually frozen in the pipes. There was ice in shallow places, however, and there were icicles everywhere. The weather has moderated and the cold spell is now broken. At 8 o'clock tonight the temperature was 40.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—All incoming steamers report exceedingly severe weather along the coast. Steamers from Europe report having experienced the effects of the gale of the 27th when approaching the Georges Banks and Nantucket; the wind, which set in from the southeast blowing a strong gale, shifted to the southwest and northwest, accompanied by heavy seas and intensely cold weather. The vessels' decks and hulls were quickly coated with ice to the thickness of several inches. The crews suffered much from the cold and the task of getting about the decks proved a very difficult one. Steamers from the southward ran into bad weather upon reaching Batteras, where the wind shifted to the south, blowing a strong gale, with a mountainous sea. Several steamers after passing Hatteras experienced a severe electric storm, which was accompanied by heavy rain and hard squalls, and upon moderating came out again in a sudden shift of wind from the northwest, blowing with hurricane force, causing a tremendous sea, which washed the vessels' decks and coated them with ice. The officers and crews suffered a great deal from the cold. No damage of a serious nature was reported.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—Six inches of snow fell today at Columbus, four inches at Starkville, Water Valley, Holly Springs, and Grenada, Miss., and twelve inches at Arkansas City, Ark.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—A fall of from six to eight inches of snow is reported from Middle and West Tennessee, Arkansas, North Mississippi, and Western Alabama, with a steady drop in temperature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—The cold snap, which was one of the most severe that North Carolina ever experienced, has abated. The lowest temperature reported is 10° below zero in the mountains.

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 30.—Five inches of snow fell today and the outlook is good for more.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—About one and a half inches of snow fell today, but tonight it is clear and colder.

IT WAS A "HOODOO."

What a Marked $5 Bill Did for a Flourishing Poker Game.

New York *Herald:* So strange a thing happened a few nights ago that a game of poker was abandoned and three days later the man who conducted the game removed his furniture and closed the place.

Five young men had been playing a lively game for two hours. One of them had been winning steadily. There were several stacks of chips in front of him and under them were many bills and bank notes, which showed how fortunate he had been. Then there came a time in the game when this man did not draw cards. The other players gave a sigh of relief when they saw the lucky man drop out, and with set teeth started in to "buck" the losers in the fashion known to all lovers of the game.

During the interval the lucky man was fumbling with the bills and bank notes which represented a large portion of his winnings. Suddenly he gave an exclamation of surprise.

"Look at this, boys," he said, as he handed out a $5 Treasury note bearing the number B211,850. One of his companions took the note and read aloud these words:

"This is the last of $10,000. Young man, beware of cards. S. J."

The note with this strange warning, which had so strangely appeared in a game of poker, was examined by the players, and then play was resumed. But the man who had been invincible now seemed to become what some players call an "easy mark." He was a steady loser now, instead of a winner. He told me later that he could not get his thoughts away from the strange warning on the Treasury note. All of his winnings were soon exhausted except the $5 note containing the warning of "S. J.," and all the players protested against the use of that.

"You must take that or nothing," he finally said, as he pushed the note to the center of the table. He lost. "I can't stand this any longer," he said, and he left the table.

The winner of the note lost on the next two hands and then he quit playing. Then the other players appeared to be influenced by the strange warning and the game was abandoned by all.

"I'll not play here again," declared one of them. A similar declaration was made by all who had been playing. They left the house in spite of the pleas of the proprietor of the game. He hoped they would come back the next night, but they did not. Nor did any other patrons of the place appear. The proprietor waited in vain for patrons for three nights. Then he removed the furniture and locked the place up.

"I have never believed in 'hoodoos,'" he told me yesterday, "but I seem to have run across one at last. The police could not close my place, but a 'hoodoo' has ruined me. No amount of police protection will shield one from a 'hoodoo.'"

Cash and Comfort Present Day Facts.

There is a beauty of living which the man with a small income is not apt to compass under present social conditions, the Declaration of Independence to the contrary notwithstanding. The doctrine so widely and vehemently promulgated in America that a Spartan inelegance of life is the duty of a leading citizen seems to be dying from inanition, and the descendants of favorite sons who once triumphed by preaching and practising it are now outvying those whom they were taught to stigmatize as the effete civilizations of Europe in their devotion to creature comforts.—*January Scribner's.*

Kill Battles and Torture His Wife.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—Burglars visited the house of Luther Battles at Collinwood, a suburb of this city, last night, and being discovered shot Battles in the neck with a revolver, fatally wounding him. Mrs. Battles was then compelled to give up $40 and a gold watch, when the burglars set fire to the house, but the flames were extinguished before they did much damage.

The Bicyclist.

"Get off the earth," they cried.
He heard the shouts of the multitude; they were looking at him strangely; he wondered.
"Get off the earth."
He wondered, and wondering rode swiftly through the storm.
An hour later he was getting the earth off the back of his coat; that is, the thickest of it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Charitable.

Faded Female—"Sir, you announce in your paper that I am engaged to be married. How came you to make such a mistake?"

Editor—"We always try to err on the side of mercy."—*New York Press.*

Better for Her Purpose.

"That rich man hath a heart of flint,"
They told the damsel. She
But laughed and said: "'Twill make the firmer
Stepping stone for me."
—*New York Press.*

Mother Goose.

Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross
To see a young lady in bloomers, of course,
Who rings with abandon the bell on her wheel,
And makes poor pedestrians cold shivers feel.

The Dust.

"Non palma sine pulvere."
The ancients thus were wont to say it.
"No man but has his price." By words
Like these the moderns now convey it.
—*Detroit Tribune.*

BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

TOUCHING TRIBUTE PAID TO DEPARTED G. A. R. VETERANS.

George H. Thomas Post Honors Its Members Who Have Reached Fame's Eternal Camping-Ground—Fitting Services Held in the Masonic Temple—The Oration Is Delivered by Gen. Brown, and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones Also Speaks Eloquently—Appropriate Choral Selections.

Services of a solemn but beautiful nature were held for the honored dead of the George H. Thomas Post No. 5 yesterday afternoon at the Masonic Temple. The small hall of the Knights of Pythias was filled with the families and friends of those who have passed away since Jan. 1 a year ago. The services, of which those yesterday were a part, are held the last Sunday in every year and are of a simple and touching character. In the center of the stage were hung crossed swords and flags draped in crêpe. Upon the platform were seated Commander C. J. Santer, Chaplain M. J. Millitson, Gen. J. F. Brown, and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

The exercises opened with the Dead March from "Saul," the organist being J. N. Brown of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. Then Commander Santer said: "Comrades, the duty of today is of impressive signigcance. We meet to honor our dead and to deepen our reverence for their worth; to strengthen among ourselves the bond of fraternity by recalling the memory of experience common to us all; to renew our pledge of loyalty to our country and our flag, and to emphasize in the minds and hearts of all who may unite with us the privilege and duty of patriotism."

At the conclusion of a prayer by Chaplain Willitson a choir composed of Miss Laura Pinckard, Mrs. Bessie Mercer, C. D. Hoard, and J. W. Majoribanks sang Buck's "Rock of Ages."

Oration by Gen. Brown.

The orator of the day, Gen. J. F. Brown, was then presented and said:

"It is with feelings of the greatest solemnity that we approach this memorial service—the festival of our dead. For years we have forseen the inevitable, for years we have spoken of the time to come—distant, it was true, when we should feel, yes, actually realize the depletion made in our ranks by death. But, comrades, friends, the inevitable has come—it is here and we must face it. Our ranks, shortening day by day on this side, are lengthening over there. The associations of years must be broken, ties of tenderest love sundered, friendships made rich by common sorrows and common experiences lost from our lives. Familiar faces disappear—names well known will be dropped from our rolls, as our loved comrades, month by month, fall out by the wayside, and today and tomorrow our ears will ache and our hearts be pained as other names must be added to the roll of our honored dead. We are here today to pay our loving tribute to those of our members who have been lost to us in the year which ends today, and as we read the roll memory will recall to our minds the peaceful faces of our dead comrades as we last saw them, lit up, aye, glorified, by the reflected rays of our country's flag, as it lay folded on their breasts or covering their caskets—that flag which they loved so well and so nobly defended. How much of true heroism has been concentrated in these lives. Taking their all in their hands they laid it on the altar of their country. Fighting for the right, their lives were consecrated to a noble purpose, and it is our joy that we were permitted to call them comrades, and to be able to say truthfully that they have left the world better and richer than they found it.

Reverence for Departed Comrades.

"We read these names with reverential lips, for we fully realize that as familiar names have been read the well-springs of a deep grief are opened afresh. The widowed heart is touched, an orphan's tears again will flow, a brother's sorrows are again revived. Loved ones are gone, hearts and homes are desolate. We have been taught to look upon death as the enemy of our race. But may not this thought be erroneous? Can anything equal the peaceful calm that settles on the faces of our dead? And as we stand beside their clay and feel that for them all troubles are ended; no more sorrow, suffering, or pain; no more of life's worries or cares, would we if we could call them back? May we not say that even to the most fortunate, those who have had the most, enjoyed the most, death is at last a welcome deliverer? Death is as merciful as life. When we have journeyed long—when we are weary; when we wish for the twilight; for the dusk, for the cool kisses of night; when the senses are dull, when the pulse is faint and low, when the mist gathers on the mirror of memory, when the past is almost forgotten, the present hardly perceived, when the future has empty hands, death is, aye, must be, welcome as a strain of music. No, the burden falls on the living. It is for those left behind to plow on through life's journey alone. The desolate home, the aching void, the last of sweet associations is theirs. The tender grace of a day that is dead can never come back to them. But all can look forward to a glorious reunion which must come. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away the life he has given, but he leaves hope to illumine the clouds of our deepest sorrows, to light up the broken-hearted. Thus, through these sorrows we are enriched, life loseth none of its sweetness even though we mourn, and death is but the portal through which we must all pass in order to be reunited with our loved ones gone before."

Address of Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

After the address of Gen. Brown the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones prefaced his remarks by comforting passages from the psalms beginning with: "I heard a voice from heaven say." Among other things in his address Mr. Jones said: "It is not necessary to inquire into the name and rank and service rendered by our comrades. It is enough at this time for us to lift up our hearts in gratification. Enough to know that here are hearts torn with tender memories, here souls linked with sacred sorrow, here a fireside from which some loved one has gone, enough to know that tender ties have been broken. And we feel and know that by these tender ties we are drawn towards something beyond this life and world. Yesterday we did not know one another; today and now, thanks to the angel of sorrow, we are brothers and sisters of one family, members of one household. Today, by virtue of the visitation of tears, we are willing to acknowledge our common fellowship. What care we at what altar these comrades made their confession? We are all brothers in humanity and fought for the same cause. These brothers were fired with loyalty, and at last laid down their lives to enrich a soil that will bear better fruit. I greet you, comrades, in the name of the glorious battlefield. I greet you as comrades of the Grand Army, that great army that made progress a common cause with liberty; but I prefer to greet you as human souls staggering under the burden of humanity's cause. That humanity that has not the limitation of a country or a flag, but as one family of men. I welcome you as citizens of one great Commonwealth, but more I welcome you in the name of a common humanity. The cradle and the coffin are linked in the one endless chain. As one is blessed so the other must be sacred. He who was loyal on the field of battle may be unloyal in the days of peace, and let us all reënlist in that higher and holier war of ideas. The flag still needs defense, and so again in the name of our dear comrades let us pledge ourselves to stand for a progressive spirit."

The choir sang "I Am a Pilgrim," by Marston, and then the taps were sounded.

CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA.

Illinois Central to Pacific Coast via New Orleans—To Florida via Holly Springs Route.

CENTRAL I. C. R.R. ROUTE

Buffet sleeper, with through reservations to Pacific Coast, every Tuesday night. Through Tourist sleeper Chicago to Los Angeles, every Wednesday night. Through sleeping car reservations to Jacksonville, Fla., daily via Holly Springs, Birmingham and Atlanta. Call at Illinois Central City Ticket Office, 194 Clark-st.

Holiday Rates.

For the Christmas and New Year's holidays the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates on Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 1894 and Jan. 1, 1895, good for return passage until Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive. Ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

BIG HOTEL IN ASHES.

[Continued from first page.]

stroy the entire business section of the city, and there was great excitement.

The flames broke through into the police station and huge volumes of blinding smoke rolled into the main office. The corridor was full of smoke, and soon the cries of the prisoners who were confined in the cells could be heard throughout the building. A tramp who occupied Cell 3 was unconscious when found and dragged out. The prisoners, eight in number, were tramps and "drunks," and after being taken out of the cells were given their liberty.

After a stubborn fight of five hours the Sacco and Biddeford departments succeeded in getting the best of the fire and preventing it from spreading to property adjoining. Shortly after 5 o'clock a special train from Portland with a steamer, hose wagon, three horses, and twenty men arrived, but the fire apparatus was not unloaded. The run of sixteen miles was made in eighteen minutes.

Streams have been poured on the ruins all day, but the fire still smolders, and it probably will take all day tomorrow before the flames are completely extinguished. There were no accidents to the firemen, though several had narrow escapes from falling walls. Chief Watson says the flames followed the steam pipes throughout the entire building, which made the fire so difficult to fight. The building is owned by the city and was built in 1859, at a cost of over $50,000. In the city's assets it is rated at $80,000. The insurance on the furnishings of the building is said to be small. The losses and insurance of the other occupants of the building are as follows:

York County Savings Bank, loss $700, insured $1,000; First National Bank, loss $500, insured; Biddeford Postoffice, loss $2,000, insured $1,500; Dr. Francis G. Warren, loss $3,000, insured $800; Warren J. Conlon, loss $2,000, insured $1,500; George W. Donnell, loss $700, insured $3,200; McKenney and Hard, loss $6,000, insured $3,000.

BUILDINGS AT KINGSTON, N. Y., BURN.

First Baptist Church at Chattanooga, Tenn., Damaged by Fire.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A stubborn fire burned to the ground a three-story brick building occupied by the dry goods firm of Sturgeon & Leele and damaged the four-story brick building owned and occupied by A. McMillan & Co., ship chandlers, early this morning. The building which was destroyed was owned by John L. Hasbrouck of New York. The loss will amount to $45,000, partly insured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 30.—The First Baptist Church of this city caught fire at 1 o'clock today and before the flames could be subdued the interior of the building was completely destroyed. The loss is $20,000, covered by insurance. It was one of the handsomest churches in the South. The fire originated from a hot air stove connected with the furnace.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 30.—The cigar factory of Lozano, Pendos & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Several residences and near-by buildings were burned also. The total loss is $40,000. The destruction of the factory throws 150 hands out of work.

FATHER AND SON BURNED TO DEATH.

Tragedy in the Family of Charles White at Newaygo, Mich.

NEWAYGO, Mich., Dec. 30—[Special.]—In the burning of their home, several miles from here, early this morning, Charles White and a 6-year-old son perished. White and his wife slept on the lower floor, while their four children occupied the single room in the attic. When the fire was discovered White ran upstairs to rescue his children. Three he got safely down the narrow stairway, but when he started with the fourth he found the steps burned away. Then he tore a board from the gable end of the house, hoping to slide down it, but the draft drove the flames about him, and, with the child clasped in his arms, he fell, overcome with heat and smoke. At daylight the bodies of father and son were found in the ruins of their home.

Carlyle, "Warts and All."

Froude thought Newman had the intellect of a Cæsar; Carlyle, he tells us, declared that Newman had the brains of a rabbit. Froude admired Charles Lamb above all English writers; Carlyle describes "Elia" and his poor sister in words that are harrowing to most of us to read. But as a conscientious biographer, intrusted with all the papers and documents, Froude decided, and rightly, that Carlyle must appear, "warts and all." And when he had given up his portrait, with these disfigurements, he told us in all sincerity that it was the portrait of the noblest human being he had ever known.—*The National Review.*

A Red Letter Season on the Riviera.

The visit of the Prince of Wales with the Britannia will be a most welcome one at Cannes and Nice, and together with the presence of Queen Victoria at Cimiez, the Empress Eugenie and the Empress of Austria at Cap Martin, and of the members of the imperial family of Russia, who have for some years been regular habitués of the Riviera, we have no doubt that the coming season will be a red letter season along the coast from San Remo to Hyeres.—*European edition of the New York Herald.*

The Christmas Tide.

See the woman.
Is she a beautiful woman?
She is a beautiful, a foxy, and a married woman.
Is the woman telling her husband that she loves him more than all the world?
That is the identical song she is giving him.
Can these sentiments be reconciled with the loud talk she made the other day because they don't sell boxes of cigars at 39-cent stores?
O, no.
Is she a woman?
She is a woman.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A Juvenile Surmise.

"Nobody gives presents on Thanksgiving like they do on Christmas, do they?" said the small boy with an active mind.

"No," replied his father.

"Well, I shouldn't be surprised if with a good many people there was a heap more thanksgiving about Christmas than there is about Thanksgiving."—*Washington Star.*

Addressed to a Dead Man.

A political agent in England recently sent the following protest to an elector: "To Mr. X. Y. Z.—Take notice that I object to your name being retained on the list of the ownership electors of the county, and I ground my objection on the fact that you are dead." The document was addressed to the dead man and opened by his widow.

DEATHS.

EVANS—Dec. 29, Anna M., wife of Maurice Evans of Oak Park. Funeral from residence, 246 Marion-st., Oak Park, 1:30 p. m., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895.

EBINGER—Dec. 30, at Niles, Ill., Henry Ebinger, aged 56 years and 9 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HESS—At Evanston, Dec. 29, Mary Vail, wife of Abram W. Hess, aged 72. Funeral Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, at 10:30 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Kimball, 1221 Davis-st., Evanston. Hamilton, O., papers please copy.

HESLER—Dec. 30 at Evanston, Helen Dorchester, wife of Alexander Hesler. Services at 4 p. m. Monday from the family residence, 216 Lake-st. Burial at Racine Tuesday. Racine and Minneapolis papers please copy.

JAGGARD—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Dr. William W. Jaggard, only daughter of Prof. and Mrs. John S. Newberry, and sister of Mr. Robert C. Newberry of this city. Funeral at Cleveland, O., Wednesday, Jan. 2. Cleveland, New Haven, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

O'NEILL—Mary, beloved wife of Wm. O'Neill (nee Joyce). Funeral from her late residence, 6444 Langley-av., Monday, Dec. 31, 9 a. m., to Church of the Holy Cross, by cars to carriages to Milwaukee and St. Paul Depot, Calvary.

PALMER—Dec. 29 at her residence, 4232¼ Champlain-av., Marie Owen, beloved wife of David Palmer Jr. Services at the house changed to Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Burial at Frankfort, Ill.

SUGRUE—Michael, beloved son of Michael and Honora Sugrue (nee Shay), aged 7 years. Funeral Tuesday from parents' residence, 106 W. Polk-st., at 9:30 a. m. to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WOODS—Dec. 29, Esther, beloved wife of W. James Woods (nee McClean), aged 31 years 8 months 15 days. Funeral from residence, 4768 Dearborn-st., Monday, Dec. 31, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

WINNE—At Washington, D. C., of Bright's disease, J. F. Winne, aged 48 years. Funeral Monday, Dec. 31, 1894, at 1 p. m., from 822 Congress-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE COURSE IN ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVE at the Chicago Athenæum will begin Jan. 2. The courses in mechanical and freehand drawing will continue as usual. Send for catalogue.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A PUPPY NOT OVER TWO weeks old. Call at 390 So. State-st. tailor shop, Monday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois, fair, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds.

Indiana, fair, colder in southern portion, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Lower Michigan, local snows in the early morning, fair Monday, colder, northerly winds.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southwesterly.

Iowa and Missouri, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Nebraska, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'on 12 hours
Abilene	30.48	30	38	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Bismarck, N. D.	30.16	18	24	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Boston, Mass.	30.12	28	28	W.	Clear	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	22	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Cairo, Ill	30.26	28	32	N. W.	Clear	.....
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	38	42	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.64	10	22	N. W.	Clear	.....
Chicago	30.18	14	20	N. W.	Snow	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	24	28	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Cleveland, O.	30.12	18	24	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.28	12	18	W.	Clear	Trace
Denver, Colo.	30.64	16	26	S.	Clear	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.38	12	14	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	18	24	N. W.	Snow	.01
Dodge City, Kas	30.54	12	22	N. W.	Clear	.....
Duluth, Minn.	30.18	8	12	N. W.	Clear	Trace
El Paso, Tex.	30.26	56	58	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Erie, Pa.	30.10	20	28	S. W.	Rain	.16
Galveston, Tex.	30.28	50	56	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Grand Haven	30.08	18	20	N. W.	Snow	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	12	16	N. W.	Clear	.....
Helena, Mont.	30.68	0	2	N. W.	Clear	.....
Huron, S. D.	30.30	12	20	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Indianapolis	30.20	22	26	S. W.	Fair	.....
Jacksonville	30.30	44	52	E.	Cl'udy	.....
Kansas City, Mo	30.40	24	28	N. W.	Clear	.....
Knoxville	30.24	26	34	S. W.	Snow	.06
La Crosse, Wis.	30.24	12	16	N. W.	Fair	Trace
Little Rock, Ark	30.30	34	40	N. W.	Clear	.....
Louisville, Ky.	30.20	28	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Marquette, Mich	30.08	10	16	N. W.	Fair	.01
Memphis, Tenn	30.28	32	36	S. W.	Clear	.10
Miles City	30.44	8	12	S. W.	Clear	.....
Milwaukee	30.16	12	16	N. W.	Clear	.....
Minnedosa	30.06	0	4	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Montreal	29.94	18	24	W.	Clear	.06
Moorhead	30.22	4	10	W.	Clear	.....
New Orleans, La	30.16	54	62	N. W.	Clear	.54
New York City	30.16	28	28	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Omaha	30.40	18	20	N. W.	Clear	.....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.04	22	26	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Palestine	30.34	42	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Pierre, S. D.	30.28	24	28	W.	Clear	.....
Pittsburg	30.14	26	28	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Port Huron	30.08	18	22	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pueblo	30.66	10	22	W.	Clear	.....
Rapid City	30.38	18	30	S. W.	Clear	.....
St. Louis	30.30	26	30	N. W.	Clear	.....
St. Paul	30.26	12	12	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Salt Lake City	30.46	26	34	W.	Clear	.....
Santa Fe	30.32	26	34	N. E.	Clear	.....
Sioux City	30.34	14	18	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	20	26	N. W.	Clear	.....
Springfield, Mo.	30.38	22	26	N. W.	Clear	.....
Toledo	30.12	20	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TONIGHT - - AT 8:30,
PRINCETON
GLEE, BANJO AND MANDOLIN CLUBS.
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Special Holiday Matinee Tomorrow.
Every Night—Wed. and Sat. Matinees.
SHENANDOAH.
25 HORSES In the Great Sheridan Ride Scene. 300 SOLDIERS

AUDITORIUM—Chicago Orchestra.
THEODORE THOMAS CONDUCTOR.
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 4.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 5.
REQUEST PROGRAM. Overture, "Academic Festival," Brahms; Sonata in F minor, Bach; Polonaise, op. 53, Chopin (orchestration by Theodore Thomas); Symphony No. 5, Tschaikowsky.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.
5th and Last Week of the great scenic production,
ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
New Year Doll Matinee Tomorrow, Wednesday, and Saturday at 2.
Next Sunday—THE BLACK CROOK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Holiday Matinee Tuesday.
EVERY NIGHT. HOYT'S A TEMPERANCE TOWN.
Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

COST $300,000—ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER
CIRCUS
And German Water Carnival. Best Show in America. Wabash-av. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 8. Admission, with Reserved Seat, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. Singing, Dancing, Riding, Ballet, Fireworks, etc.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8:15. Matinees at 2. 2d Week.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
Tonight, Tues., Wed. Eves, New Year's, Wed. Mats., THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. and Sat. Night, LORD CHUMLEY.
Next Week—Mr. Sothern's New Play, "A WAY TO WIN A WOMAN."

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Manager.
Tonight—Matinees Tues., Wed., and Sat.
MR. FREDERICK WARDE AND MR. LOUIS JAMES
In Henry Guy Carleton's Great Romantic Play,
THE LION'S MOUTH.

ALHAMBRA—H. R. Jacobs, Manager.
"The Great Brooklyn Handicap"
Jan. 6—"On the Bowery" and STEVE BRODIE.

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Manager.
—Cleveland's Minstrels—
Jan. 6—"THE COAST GUARD."

THE LINCOLN. Tel. North 354 MATINEES THURS., SAT.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
JOHN GRIFFITH IN FAUST SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S MATINEE
Next Sunday—Bronson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

THE HAYMARKET—WILL J. DAVIS.
Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted-sts
TWO GRAND SHOWS NEW YEAR'S
You will find everything to make you happy in the
COUNTRY CIRCUS....
Next Sunday—ROBT. HILLIARD in The Nominee.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON. Sole Manager
New Year Matinee Tomorrow
Every Evening at 8:15—
HERRMANN
Napoleon of Necromancers.
Next Sunday—Primrose & West's Minstrels.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. The Leading and Fashionable Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances. Extra attraction for the New Year Week, BILLY RICE'S Minstrels and 60 best artists. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago. Prices 10, 15, 25, 35 and 50c.

HAVLIN'S—Wabash and 19th-st.
Prices—75, 50, 25. Matinees—50 and 25
OLD GLORY.
Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and New Year's. Next Week—THE KID.

AT TATTERSALL'S—16th-st., Near State.
ICE SKATING.
Open MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, '94.
Fancy Skating by Ben Seery and William Burns of Canada. Band in Attendance.

Wain-Hough Tours Co.
303 Tacoma Building.
EDWARD M. HOUGH, Treasurer and Gen'l Mgr. JOHN WAIN, President.
HIGH-CLASS TOURIST PARTIES.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.
Private party for Florida leaves Jan. 15 by special train of Pullmans, with dining car, running through direct to St. Augustine, Ormond, and Hotel Royal Poinciana, Lake Worth—a 26-day tour, with privilege of remaining South until June 1, 1895.

RESULT OF THE YEAR

STOCK MARKET QUOTATIONS SHOW IRREGULAR FLUCTUATIONS.

Sound Investment Securities Have Advanced—Stocks Whose Prices Were Based on the Promise of the Future Have Declined Sharply—Little in Recent Movement of Wheat to Encourage Holders—General News of the Commercial World.

The year closes with no great amount of buoyancy. As compared with the beginning trade shows considerable recovery. The outlook, however, is still far from clear, and conditions are not a great deal more satisfactory than they were twelve months ago. The currency problem is alone responsible for nearly all of the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs. So long as the people are in doubt regarding this foundation stone of commercial prosperity it is useless to look for substantial recovery. So far as immediate conditions are concerned, the situation has grown no worse than it was last week, and is in some respects better. Withdrawals of gold for export have been small and the loss in the Treasury gold stock has not been on nearly so sharp a scale as during the preceding weeks of the month. The sterling market is still close up to the gold exporting point, however, and no one can tell what day the stream of gold may start out in sufficient volume to again cause alarm.

It is rather interesting to compare quotations with those at the beginning of the year. They show an irregular movement. Sound investment securities are selling for more now than they were twelve months ago, but in cases where quotations were based upon promises of the future the result has been distinctly disappointing. In the street railways the quotation for City railway is found practically where it was at the beginning of the year. It then stood at 327. The stock was offered Saturday at 324. North Side stock has made the most substantial advance of any security on the list, an advance which is based on the intrinsic value of the property. The quotation is now 263¼, against 248¾ a year ago. West Side, however, has declined sharply, the reason being found largely in the fact that speculative interest seems to have deserted the stock. Earnings have been less satisfactory than with the other properties, and the outlook for elevated competition is more serious. The stock has declined from 148¾ to 136. The brewery stocks have all given way sharply. A year ago Milwaukee Brewing common was 21¾, and Chicago Brewing and Malting 22. The settlement price of both stocks Saturday was 12¾. Milwaukee preferred has declined from 71 to 28½, and the Chicago Brewing and Malting preferred from 37 to 7. Street's Stable Car has made a sharp loss, quotations dropping from 26 to 17. Calumet Dock has advanced substantially, the record being from 48 to 59½. Strawboard shows little change, quotations having declined from 33¾ to 31. Chicago Packing and Provision common has declined from 47¼ to 46, and the preferred has advanced from 49 to 52. Diamond Match has shown strength as a result of legitimate improvement in intrinsic value, the company having been larger than ever before. The quotation stands at 148 against 134. New York Biscuit has also advanced through improved earnings, the price going up from 43 to 54. The greatest percentage of decline has been scored in the elevated stocks. Lake Street has fallen from 25½ to 14 and Alley "L" from 41 to 17.

So far as the last week is concerned in the stock market it has been chiefly remarkable for the sharp fluctuations and wide speculative interest in the elevated stocks. The securities of both companies were sharply depressed, partly as a result of stock manipulations, and partly from unfavorable information concerning Lake street finances. It was finally announced that the interest on Lake street bonds would be paid, but with that announcement was the intimation that every dollar of the money would have to be borrowed. The money was deposited with the American Trust and Savings Bank Saturday. There has been much talk about reorganization of the company, and it seems likely that a plan will be given out before the information which is to be presented to the security holders at the annual meeting.

A rather bearish tone has developed in the West Side situation. The market for that stock is decidedly dull. There have been no definite developments of an unfavorable character. Some traders are anticipating a reduction in the dividend rate, but it is not a calamity, however, which would in particular have any immediate harm to the stock. It is probably a safe thing to say that quotations for West Side would be as high as they are now and the attitude of investors toward it much more favorable had a more conservative policy been pursued heretofore in regard to dividends.

There was little in the holiday trade of last week to give encouragement to holders of wheat. After the Christmas holidays the attention of the trade was promptly called to the heavy supplies everywhere by an increase in the visible of not far from a million bu. The realizing which was the feature of the week set in, and May wheat sold down under it until 57c was touched. This is the lowest point reached since Dec. 80, and that fact alone is sufficient to discourage wheat bulls. The action of the market since the last low point was scored is such as to convince the trade that wheat is not going to make any sharp sustained advance on sentiment alone, and a number of conditions must be materially changed before any improvement is inaugurated. Not only must some satisfactory theory be presented for the disposal of our large and increasing stocks of wheat, but the grain must actually begin to move out in accordance with such theory. In October May wheat sold below 57c. By the 1st of December it had worked up to 62c in spite of persistent reports of the fact that the visible wheat is at panic prices the decline from 62c has been more rapid and easy than the advance to that figure. The market has not been forced down by short selling, but has gone down under liquidation. It is scarcely surprising, that the buying around 57c is not so active as it was a month ago. The visible has been piling up since that time and only an accident will prevent an increase today. But theories, which were presented with the greatest assurance a month ago when the market stared up, are not taken at par. The corner in the visible which was said to be in immediate prospect has not been turned. The active export movement promised has not materialized, and the shortage in European stocks which was descanted upon at length has not caused the foreigners any uneasiness. A London journal in referring to the indifference shown by British grain merchants in view of the small stocks says that it betokens an unbounded faith in the ability of America, Russia, and the Argentine to supply them all the grain they may require, or an abiding belief in the necessity of these countries to sell their wheat being greater than the necessity of Great Britain to buy. The fact that many of the mills of the country are shut down, while not necessarily a distinctly bearish factor in itself is regarded as such by the trade. An active export demand would favor holders, but this continues to be disappointing from week to week, and the most favorable element discernible in the local cash grain situation was the engagement of about half a million bushels of wheat for spring shipment. This means little more than the transfer of so much wheat from warehouses to boats. The engagements were made Friday and Saturday, and up to that time but one load had been taken. Vesselmen had become rather discouraged regarding the prospect of earning vessel storage. Corn has not been grading well enough to allow it to be loaded without fear of loss and the elevator people were credited with holding on to the wheat. The movement now may set the trade to theorizing as to the ultimate disposal of the old red winter wheat which has been here for two or three years at least and which possibly is not above suspicion. All the wheat taken for spring shipment so far is of new crop. The new contract winter stock is in demand, and the firmness of the Northwestern markets and the proportion of spring to winter wheat in store here indicate the demand for spring wheat. The question is as to the disposal of the old contract winter wheat. Who is carrying it and how long will they be satisfied to pay storage on it?

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Dec. 22, 1894.	Range during last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Dec. 30, 1893.
	WHEAT.			
Dec....	63¼	62¾@ 63¾	63¼	66¼
May....	58¾	57 @ 58¾	57¾	66¾
July....	58¾	57¼@ 59¾	58¾	67½
	CORN.			
Dec....	44¼	44¼@ 46¾	45¾	34¾
May....	48	47¾@ 49	48¾	36¾
	OATS.			
Dec....	29	28¾@ 29¾	28¾	28¾
May....	31¼	31¼@ 32¾	31¾	30¾
	MESS PORK.			
Jan....11.55		11.15 @11.42½	11.35	12.62½
May....11.92½		11.52½@11.92½	11.77½	12.72½
	LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Jan...	6.75	6.62½@ 6.75	6.72½	7.82½
May....	7.00	6.85 @ 7.02½	6.97½	7.65
	RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Jan....	5.80	5.62½@ 5.75	5.67½	6.55
May....	6.02½	5.85 @ 6.02½	5.97½	6.60

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Alta, 31c; Alpha Consolidated, 10c; Andes, 35c; Belcher, 60c; Belle Isle, 5c; Best & Belcher, 95c; Bodie Consolidated, 68c; Bullion, 20c; Caledonia, 9c; Challenge Consolidated, 35c; Choller, 40c; Confidence, 80c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.75; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 09c; Gould and Curry, 42c; Hale and Norcross, 92c; Justice, $1.20; Kentucky Consolidated, 8c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 4c; Mexican, 60c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, $1.55; Overman, 19c; Potosi, 30c; Savage, 36c; Scorpion, 4c; Sierra Nevada, 55c; Silver Hill, 5c; Union Consolidated, 51c; Utah Consolidated, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 38c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Alantic, $10.55; Boston and Montana, $83.25; Butte and Boston, $10.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $14.75; Kearsarge, $7.00; Osceola, $21.00; Quincy, $102.00; Tamarack, $153.00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Bulwer, 4c; Chollar, 35c; Crown Point, 05c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.45; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 35c; Hale and Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $12.50; Mexican, 50c; Ontario, $9.00; Ophir, $1.40; Plymouth, 25c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver pfd., $15.00; Sierra Nevada, 45c; Standard, $2.00; Union Consolidated, 45c; Yellow Jacket, 38c.

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS SATURDAY.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$2000 Atch 4s..... 63
10000 A & Pr 4s..... 24
10000 A & N Wist..... 83¾
2000 B & R & Av cons.. 114½
3000 Bal & O 4s..... 86@86¾
7000 Ca Oconsols..... 107¾
91000 Ca Gn 5s's..... 108
15000 Ch B & Q Neb 5s.. 87¾
5000 Ch & R Ign 5s..... 95¾
3000 Ca Eist..... 93
3000 Ch G I & C Co 1sts. 93¾
2000 Ch & N W st debs 2.. 130¾
2000 Ch Rk & Pac 5s..... 104¾
15000 Ch Rk & Pac 5s..... 104
1000 E T Va & G 1sts..... 113
2000 E G & Fo Ch 1st..... 98
8000 F W & D C 1st..... 89
1000 I & G N 1sts..... 111¾
1000 L & N con..... 102¾
5000 M & St Pist-Hall's 1st 82¾@83
5000 M & K & E 1st..... 97¾
5000 M & T 2d..... 46¾
1000 N C & St L 1st..... 100
3000 N Y El 1sts..... 111¾
1000 N Y L E & W n 2d c. 65
3000 N Y O & W cn 5s.. 111
3000 N P 2d Op..... 89
6000 N Pcon 5s..... 77
60000 Imp cons..... 49
$1000 O R & Ne 5sir..... 51
1000 O S L 5s..... 87
15000 O S L 5s 1r..... 86@86¾
6000 O S L & U N con 5s.. 44¾
60000 Pa Eist 1s..... 22¾@23
15000 P & E 3d in.. 11¾@11¾
10000 P & R 5s inc..... 15
10000 P C C & St L 4½s 5s B 104
2000 Pa W 4s..... 93
2000 R W & O cn..... 119
10000 St L & I M 5s..... 93¾
5000 St L & I M 5s..... 93¾
25000 St L & S F con 4s.. 71@71¾
1000 St L & S F 2d 6s..... 116@116
1000 St L & S W 1st..... 90
10000 St L & S F 2d Cn 6s. 50¾
14000 S Ry 5s..... 97
1000 T & P 2d inc..... 33
6000 U P 1st..... 104@105
1000 U S 6s c..... 122¾@123
1000 U S 5s c..... 113¾
1000 Va fund debt 2-3s 90
1000 Va 6s def tr..... 6
1000 Wab inc 5s..104¾@105
3000 Wab 2d 5s..... 19¾
5000 W S 4s 1s..... 106¾
5000 W L E & P 1st..... 87
5000 W U 6s tr 5s..... 110
1000 Wis C 1st..... 83¾

MARKET REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Movements of Grain and Other Produce, with Closing Quotations.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29.—WHEAT—The wheat market opened weak and lower this morning on barely steady cables and light clearances for the week. The burning of the elevator at Toledo caused a stiffening and an advance of ¾c from the lowest figure was scored. There was a fair demand from scalpers for evening up in view of the New Year holiday, and sentiment for the day was firm. A query with some is as to Chicago's program, whether there will be an attempt to bring in shorts by a process of manipulation. Bulls are basing hopes on some artificial stimulant of this character rather than on general conditions. If actual improvement is shown by about the 15th of January we may have hopes for a good spring trade. May wheat opened at 59¾c, being ⅜c under yesterday, sold at 59c, firmed up to 59¾c, lost ¼c, advanced to 59¾@59¾c. July opened at 60¾@60¼c against 60¾@ yesterday, advanced to 60¾@60¾c, and gained slightly to the close. Cash wheat was a very small factor, but the market was fairly active, with local millers being the chief buyers. The feature of the cash market was the sale of 30,000 bu of No. 2 cash rye, f. o. b. for May delivery at 40c by a local firm, this being the largest rye transaction ever made in this market. Receipts were 129 cars, against 274 cars last year. Close: December, 58¾c; May, 59¾@59¾c; July, 60¾@60¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 57¾c. Flour is very dull and very little being sold. The production has fallen off considerably and likely to fall off more if a demand does not spring up. No change to note save a featureless market. First patents, $3.10@3.50; second patents, $2 85@3.10; fancy and export baker's, $2.10@2.30; red dog, $1.65@1.75.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; spot and month, 59½@59¾c; January, 59¼@59¾c; February, 60¼@60¾c; May, 62¾c bid; steamer No. 2 red, 56¾@56¾c; receipts, 7,341 bu; shipments, 180,197 bu; stock, 891,000 bu; sales, 13,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 58@60c; do on grade, 56½@59½c. Corn steady; spot, 47¾@47¾c; year, 47¾@ 47¾c; January, 47¾@47¾c; May, 51@51¼c; steamer mixed, 46@46¼c; receipts, 28,404 bu; stock, 1,083,001 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; Southern white corn, 44@48c; do yellow, 44@48½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 38@38¼c; No. 2 mixed, 35@35½c; receipts, 12,000 bu; stock, 160,879 bu. Rye slow; No. 2, 57@57¼c; receipts, 880 bu; stock, 24,447 bu. Grain freights weak; demand slack. Steam to Liverpool per quarter, December, 2s 8d@2s 4½d; January, 2s 3d@2s 6d; Cork for orders per quarter, 3s 3d.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, but there was liquidation in a moderate way. A considerable amount of wheat was sold at from ⅛@¼c below yesterday's close, but there was a rallyfor ⅛@¼c toward the close. No. 2 red cash, 51c; December, 51¼c; January, 51¾c; May, 54¾c. Corn easy early on lower cables, closing weaker and tame at ¼c net decline. No. 2 mixed cash, 42¾c; December, 42¾c; January, 42¾c; May, 45¼c; July, 45¾c. Oats inactive but firmly maintained; No. 2 cash, 29¾c; December, 30¼c; May, 31¼c bid; July, 31c bid for No. 2, east side. Barley nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, none; oats, 9,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash and December, 61¾c; May, 63¾c; July, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash and December, 59½c; May, 62c; July, 63c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56½c; No. 3, 53½c; rejected, 50½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 61¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59¾c. Rye, 46c. Oats, No. 2, 30¾c; No. 3, 30¼c. Barley, 41@45c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 102 cars; oats, 2 cars; barley, 4. Receipts—Wheat, 89,310 bu; oats, 4,953 bu; flax, 852 bu. Shipments—Oats, 3,378 bu; flax, 584 bu; barley, 696 bu. Wheat stocks here will show an increase of about 390,000 bu this week.

Toledo, O., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Higher, firm; No. 2 cash and December, 55c; May, 57½@ 57¾c. Corn—Higher, steady; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 3 mixed, 42c; No. 4 mixed, 41¼c; No. 5 white, 43c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c. Rye—Dull; cash, 51c. Clover seed—Dull, steady; prime cash, December, and January, $5.57½; February, $5.65; March, $5.77½. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 97,500 bu; clover seed, 124 bags. Shipments—Flour, 500 brls; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 500 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 2 red, 51@ 51½c; rejected, 40@47c. Sales by sample on 'Change, f. o. b. Mississippi River, No. 2 hard, 59@60c; No. 2 red, 57@58c. Corn—Mixed fractionally higher; No. 2, 40@40¼c; white slow, ¼c lower; No. 2, 40¾@41c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 30¾@31c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye firm; No. 2 nominally, 49c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu. Shipments—None.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 39½c; No. 4, 38c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30@30¼c; No. 3, 29¾@30¼c. Rye quiet, nominal. WHISKY—Firm; high wines basis, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 42,900 bu; oats, 16,500 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 16,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 650 bu; oats, 18,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 7,700 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat, fair demand; No. 2 red, 57c; No. 3 red, 56c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3 yellow, 46¼c; No. 2 corn, 46c; No. 3 corn, 45½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 35¾c; No. 3 white, 35¼c; No. 2, 34½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 29.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 95c; good, $1.00; spatts, $1.10. TAR—Firm, 95c. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Flour Quiet and Corn Slow Sale in England.

London, Dec. 29.—The crops during the last week have been doing well. The wheat market has been quiet on account of holiday inaction. Prices were steady for foreign wheat, but English wheat was 6d down. The general tone of the market, however, was fairly healthy and the statistical proportion is encouraging. California wheat on passage was quoted at 25s 3d. Red winter wheat, December and January delivery, was quoted at 22s 3d. Flour was quiet and steady. Maize was slow and rather easier. Barley was firm and quiet. Oats were inactive.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot steady, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures closed dull, ¼d off from yesterday's closing figures; business heaviest on early positions; December, 4s 8¾d; January, 4s 8¾d; February, 4s 9¼d; March, 4s 9¾d; April, 4s 10¼d; May, 4s 9¾d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 4s 9½d. Futures closed weak; 3 to 4 farthings lower than yesterday's closing; business heaviest on middle position; December, 4s 9½d; January, 4s 2¼d; February, 4s 2d; March, 4s 2¼d; April, 4s 2¼d; May, 4s 2¼d. Flour dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 60s; do medium, 53s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 35s 3d; refined in pails, 36s 6d. CHEESE—Quiet, demand poor; finest American white, 50s 6d; do colored, 51s 6d. BUTTER—Finest United States, 75s; good, 60s. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 20s 6d. RESIN—Common, 8s 9d. COTTONSEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 18s 6d. LINSEED OIL—21s 3d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 5½d. REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 3½d; hindquarters, 6d. BLEACHING POWDER—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7 10s. HOPS—At London (Pacific coast) £2 15s.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 24..	5,838	195	26,761	4,197
Tuesday, Dec. 25..	Holid'y	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday, Dec. 26.	11,026	302	25,683	7,734
Thursday, Dec. 27..	6,894	278	17,800	15,083
Friday, Dec. 28.....	6,758	318	19,326	15,112
Saturday, Dec. 29...	7,000	50	11,000	5,000
Total.....	31,446	1,043	95,456	47,036
Previous week.....	57,352	2,386	181,852	76,916
Cor. week 1893.....	36,946	809	99,098	33,000
Cor. week 1892.....	57,570	1,969	98,385	31,906
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 24....	1,554	131	7,608	785
Tuesday, Dec. 25...	Holid'y	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday, Dec. 26.	3,690	7	6,123	1,454
Thursday, Dec. 27..	2,619	56	7,890	309
Friday, Dec. 28.....	2,951	133	9,115	1,295
Saturday, Dec. 29...	700	.....	6,000	1,000
Total.....	11,494	327	36,736	4,843
Previous week.....	18,101	477	58,750	12,611
Cor. week 1893.....	13,542	112	43,427	1,461
Cor. week 1892.....	19,421	354	50,803	3,978

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	31,400	95,400	47,000
Kansas City...	14,200	16,400	5,800
Omaha.....	8,100	15,800	300
St. Louis.....	7,000	17,000	4,600
Total.....	60,700	141,600	58,300
Previous week	121,900	290,000	98,500
Cor. week 1893	71,300	158,000	40,500
Cor. week 1891	85,300	294,400	36,300

Estimating 14,000 cattle, 29,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep for the last day of the year, receipts for 1894 will run out 2,977,000 cattle, 7,494,100 hogs, and 3,099,000 sheep, against 3,133,406 cattle, 6,057,278 hogs, and 3,031,174 sheep for 1893. Sheep receipts the largest on record. In 1892 3,571,906 cattle arrived, and in 1891 8,600,895 hogs, being the largest on record.

Packers purchased only 62,891 hogs last week, against 140,785 the previous week. Swift & Co. headed the list with 11,300; Armour & Co., 10,800; Anglo-American Provision company, 4,332; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 5,300; International and Wells Packing company, 5,400; N. Morris & Co., 6,821; Yiles & Robbins, 3,380; T. J. Lipton & Co., 3,661; W. H. Silberhorn & Co., 428; Continental Packing and Provision company, 5,869; smaller packers and butchers, 5,500.

Best heavy hogs closed Saturday at $4.75, against $4.60 a week ago, $5.45 a year ago, $7.00 two years ago, and $4.15 three years ago. At present best heavy are selling 30c above best light, whereas a year ago both grades sold at the same range.

Everett Brown estimated today's receipts of hogs at 27,000 and the coming week at 160,000; George Frank, 35,000 and 200,000; Joe Osber, 40,500 and 175,000; and Charlie Mallory, Charlie Lennon, and Frank Timms at 35,000 and 175,000.

Lewis R. Hastings returned Saturday from his ranch in Hood county, Texas. He says there are about half as many cattle in Texas as in 1887 and grass never was so plentiful as at present.

CATTLE—Only 31,500 cattle arrived last week, about the smallest total of the year and 26,000 smaller than the previous week. The market was very unsatisfactory throughout the week, owing to violent fluctuations. Monday prices advanced 30@40c; Tuesday there was no market; Wednesday the advance of Monday was lost and the last three days of the week prices advanced 10@15c, closing a little higher than a week ago. Saturday's market was slow and prices about steady. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	5.25@5.90
Choice to prime, 1,300@1,500 lbs.....	4.35@5.15
Good choice, 1,200@1,300 lbs.....	3.90@4.60
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.....	3.45@4.10
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs.....	3.00@3.80
Choice to extra cows and heifers.....	2.65@3.50
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	1.85@2.45
Inferior to good canning cows.....	1.35@1.75
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.10@3.65
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.....	2.25@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs.....	2.50@3.75
Texas cows, bulls, and stags.....	1.75@2.80
Western rangers, steers.....	2.75@4.10

HOGS—The market was active and prices 5@10c higher. Only 2,000 remained in the pens. The quality was only fair. Heavy sold at $4.05 4.75, bulk $4.40@4.60; mixed and butchers', $4.05@4.55, bulk $4.35@4.45; light, $3.95@ 4.45, bulk $4.15@4.30; pigs, $2.50@4.15.

SHEEP—Trade was very slow and prices ruled 5@10c lower. A good many were carried over with dealers expecting a big run Monday. Lambs quotable at $3.25@4.50; native sheep $1.50@ 3.50 and Westerns $2.00@3.35.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 1,500. Market steady; Texas steers, $2.35@3.50; Texas cows, $2.00@ 2.50; beef steers, $2.75@5.20; native cows, $1.35@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.60; bulls and mixed, $1.75@2.40. HOGS—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 500. Market strong to 10c higher; bulk of sales, $4.10@4.35; heavies, $4.15 @4.50; packers, $4.05@4.50; mixed, $4.00@ 4.35; lights, $3.90@4.30; Yorkers, $4.35@4.95; pigs, $3.00@3.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, none. Market nominally steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 500; market active and strong. Fair butchers to good shipping native steers, $3.00@5.00; feeders, $2.40@3.30; fed Texas and Indian steers, $3.50@4.00; grass steers, $2.20@3.10; cows, $1.80. HOGS—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,300; market active, strong, and 5@10c higher; tops, $4.50@ 4.55; bulk of sales, $4.30@4.45.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 29.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; yesterday, 931; shipments, 301; strong to 5c higher; quality poor; $3.90@4.25; bulk, $4.00@4.20. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 60; shipments, 116; market slow; feeders $2.00 @3.00; stockings, $1.75@2.50; cows, $1.25@ 3.00; bulls, $1.25@2.25; oxen, $1.50@2.75; veals, $2.75@3.75.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400. Market steady to strong. HOGS—Receipts, 3,600. Market active; steady; light, $3.75@4.20; mixed, $4.00@4.15; heavy, $4.20 @4.42½.

FIRMER CLOSE NOTED IN COTTON.

Spot Quotations Are Marked Up, While Future Sales Are Limited.

New York, Dec. 29.—COTTON—The market opened at about yesterday's closing figures, sold off 3 points, rallied quite sharply, and closed firm at a net advance of 2@3 points. Total sales of futures, 53,200 bales; spot sales, 30 bales. Spot quotations were up ⅛-16c. The entire market has partaken of a holiday character, the little decline that occurred early in the session was the result of surprise and disappointment respecting the Liverpool cables. Wheat closed at a net decline of 1-64@2-64d. It had been expected that the failure of port receipts for the week ending last night to come up to estimates would stimulate the English markets, but private cables said that the dullness in English trade circles and the large amount of cotton already in sight caused this weakness. The somewhat improved demand in the New York market was the result of covering by the bears on the possibility of better business with the new year. The buying was chiefly by the shorts, but in part by the more pronounced bulls. According to the *Chronicle* the amount of cotton in sight last night was 6,758,952 bales, against 6,505,- 944 last year and 6,400,000 for 1892-93. Just before the close a telegram from New Orleans struck the market pointing to heavier receipts in the near future. Still latter and after the close of the market another New Orleans dispatch from that point to Hector for the week Monday at possibly 28,000 bales, against 21,938 last week and 18,150 last year. There came into sight last week 402,162 bales, against 332,406 last year. Northern spinners have taken since Sept. 1, 1,297,754 bales, against 900,238 last year. According to the *Chronicle* there is an increase in the quantity in sight last night of 212,470 bales compared with 1893, an increase of 329,416 as compared with 1892, and an increase of 194,986 compared with 1891.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Spot quiet; American middling, 3 1-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 Americans. Receipts, 34,000 bales, including 33,200 American. Futures opened easier and closed quiet but steady at the decline. American middlings, L. M. C., December, 2 62-64d, buyers; December and January, 2 62-64d, buyers; January and February, 2 62-64@3d, buyers; February and March, 3 1-64d, sellers; March and April, 3 2-64d, buyers; April and May, 3 3-64@3 4-64d; May and July, 3 5-64d, buyers; June and July, 3 6-64 @3 7-64d; July and August, 3 8-64d; August and September, 3 9-64@3 10-64d. The tenders of the day's deliveries were 100 bales new dockets.

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Holidays in Two Exchanges—Specie Exports and Imports—Dry Goods Dull.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Coffee and Cotton Exchange will close Monday, Dec. 31, and Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The imports for the week were: Gold, $14,665; silver, $7,078; dry goods, $2,120,002; general merchandise, $5,414,652. The exports of specie for the week amounted to $887,625 in gold and $660,900 in silver.

As usual to Saturday and the last of the year the demand for dry goods was reduced to necessities of an imperative class. The market reflected that neglect so common to the transit of trade from one season and year to another which to some extent was intensified by the longing of all merchants to make the journey as quietly as possible. Printing cloths sold at 2 11-16c plus 1 per cent. Sales for the week, 94,000 pieces.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Closing Prices for American Railway Stocks, with Quotations for Consols.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Canadian Pacific, 60¼; Erie, 101; do seconds, 65½; Illinois Central, 84½; Mex can Ordinary, 14½; St. Paul common, 58¾; New York Central, 101½; Pennsylvania, 52¼; Reading, 7¾; Mexican Central, new 4s, 58¾.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 263: Madrid, 12.00; Lisbon, 28.25¼; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106.40; Vienna, 103.

Consols for money, 103¾; do, account, 103 9-16. Bar silver, 37 5-16d per ounce.

Money 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 15-16.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 38½ pfgs.

PARIS, Dec. 29, 4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

Not Cut Out for an Undertaker.

"That boy of yours," said the undertaker to the father of his apprentice, "that boy of yours is not fit for the undertaking business and I have sent him home."

"What is the matter with him—stupid?"

"Worse than that. He is a positive fool."

"Come, now."

"No offense to you, but he is so. We were talking in a friendly way this morning and I said to him, 'William, what do you think would be a nice motto for us to hang up in the store?' Motto—are fashionable nowadays,' and what do you think he suggested?"

"I don't know—'Honesty Is the Best Policy,' perhaps."

"No sir, what he suggested was, 'Live and Let Live.'"—*New York Press.*

AT LINCOLN'S HOME.

HOW THE FIRST NEWS OF HIS TRAGIC DEATH WAS RECEIVED.

An Editorial Writer on a Springfield Paper at the Time of the Assassination Tells How the Intelligence of the Murder of Their Fellow-Townsman Was Given to the People of Illinois' Capital—The Funeral Cortege Across the Country from Washington to Burial Place.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is no stronger evidence of the hold Abraham Lincoln still retains upon the popular heart than the interest manifested in every incident connected with his life and tragical death—an interest which seems rather to increase than to diminish with time and to be confined to no single nation or country. My attention has been attracted to an article copied in THE TRIBUNE from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* within the last few days relating to the late Joseph L. Shipley of the latter paper and his connection with the receipt and publication of the intelligence of Mr. Lincoln's assassination the night of April 14, 1865. Having had an almost parallel experience the same night in connection with the same tragic event in another Springfield—the capital of this State, so long Mr. Lincoln's home—I am prompted to relate it as a contribution to the history of that remarkable man and of the remarkable period in which he lived and died for his fidelity to the cause of civil liberty and national union. The present time may seem all the more appropriate for the relation of these incidents in view of the movement recently inaugurated for the rescue from ruin of the monument erected to the memory of this heroic patriot and grand statesman at his old home by bringing it under the care of the State which gave him to the Nation, and whose history has been rendered all the more illustrous by his glorious career.

It was my fortune to be connected in an editorial capacity with the *Illinois State Journal* from 1862 to 1865, inclusive, covering the greater part of the period of the late war, and including the time of Mr. Lincoln's death. That paper, under all its various administrations, had been the close friend and stanch supporter of Mr. Lincoln, often publishing articles from his pen, and during the campaign of 1860 was regarded as intimately identified with his interests and in some sense representative of his views and opinions, and always manifested that interest in his personal and political fortunes and policy which might be expected from the relation which they had so long maintained towards each other. During my connection with it—and especially during the more exciting stages of the war—it was my custom to remain at the office as late as 3 o'clock in the morning to see and comment upon (if necessary) the latest news from the field of warfare.

On a Night of Rejoicing.

The early weeks or the spring of 1865 had witnessed a series of most important military events, finally culminating in the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox April 9. Intelligence of this event reached Springfield some two or three days later, and as it was regarded as indicating the collapse of the rebellion it produced the wildest enthusiasm there, as it did generally throughout the country. Friday, April 14, there was a general suspension of business in Springfield, the people devoting their time to a spontaneous celebration of the triumph won by the armies of the Union. There were street processions, headed by bands of music, accompanied by the wildest rejoicing and ending with fireworks in the evening. When night closed on the people retired to their homes the streets were littered by the débris left from the celebration, indicating the revelry that had prevailed during the day and early evening.

That evening I was as usual in the *Journal* editorial room, which was in the third story of a building half a block distant from the composing-room. Some time before midnight I received word from the foreman in charge of the composing-room (James Gallaher, who died in Quincy a year or so ago) that important intelligence was being received in the telegraphic reports from Washington. Going to the composing-room I found the first report of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, though in the excitement generally prevailing at Washington it was difficult to obtain an intelligible account of the extent of his injuries. The intelligence was so shocking, coming as the sequel of the day's rejoicing, that it seemed impossible to believe it, especially as details of the crime were wanting. Closing up my editorial work as far as I could do so I went to the telegraph office, and there anxiously awaited the news which should disprove or confirm the report. Only a few words more confirmation came in a form so strong as to leave no doubt that Mr. Lincoln had prob

FRANCE'S RED RIBBON.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The Law Instituting It Enacted in 1802—Napoleon Originated It—The Bourbons on Their Restoration Were Afraid to Abolish It—A Few Women Wear and Have Worn the Coveted Trophy—Measures Adopted to Reduce the Number Ambitious to Wear It.

New York *Tribune:* The Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor worn by Napoleon, the founder of the order, is now exhibited as bric-à-brac in some Napoleonic collection uptown, and will very likely find a possessor here and be hung up as a trophy in some private or public museum. If it were the sword of Frederick the Great, which Napoleon took from Potsdam, but which was restored to its place, where it yet hangs, trenchant emblem of the real foundation of the Prussian power, it could hardly be a more interesting object of contemplation. Of the order itself Goethe said that it was the only one of like kind ever founded upon a rational principle, which was doing scant honor to the Prussian order of merit founded by Frederick, and then become one of the most coveted distinctions which any royal house of the fatherland had to bestow.

The law instituting the order, originating with and supported by Napoleon, then of the consulate, and opposed by Carnot and his followers, was enacted in May, 1802, and the first distribution of its decorations took place at the Hotel des Invalides two years afterward. It was intended as a counterpoise to the orders of the clergy and the nobility, and its prizes were to be the reward of every form of merit, irrespective of the rank or place of the recipient. In its original institution there were fifteen cohorts, each with its chief town and each consisting of seven grand officers, twenty commanders, thirty officers, and 350 legionary knights. It superseded the old aristocratic orders of France—that of St. Michael, founded in 1469 by Louis XI. as a rival of the great Burgundian order of the Golden Fleece; St. Esprit, founded by Henry III., 1578, and that of St. Louis, which was created by the Grand Monarque in 1693. The oldest order, that of St. Michael, was distributed by Francis II. and Henry III. with more liberality than discretion. Under the first eighteen knights were made at one time, equivalent to the simultaneous distribution by Lord Rosebery of eighteen Orders of the Garter, enough to take the breath away from every herald and capitulary in Europe. In the reign of the latter it came to be known as the general dog collar. On the whole it was quite time to support its waning prestige with a new institution, but it was not allowed that the famous old order should fall altogether into disuse and discredit. It was given as an auxiliary and accompanying decoration with the new one, and so reinforced recovered some of its old dignity and value. Its members wore a black ribbon and a collar of cockleshells, represented in portraits of Louis XI., Charles VIII., Francis I., and other royal and noble personages of that period. Louis XIV. founded his order of St. Louis in 1693, its ensign being the red ribbon, afterward chosen by Napoleon for the Legion of Honor in preference to white, which as the emblem of purity he had first favored, but finally rejected it, as it was the badge of the Bourbons. He was willing to usurp their throne and royal prerogatives, but for some obscure reason of taste or sentiment seemed delicate about appropriating their colors.

At the restoration, in 1814, the Bourbons did not venture to abolish the new order, which had grown into great popularity, but they restored the old ones, and made them all as useful as possible, giving out the new decorations in particular with a liberality which rather cheapened their value. They adopted the absurd device of presenting the image of Napoleon along with that of Henry IV. on its crosses, a usage corrected some years later in the reign of Louis Philippe. Under Napoleon the order had come to embrace 105 grand officers, 300 commanders, 450 officers, and 6,250 knights, most of them but not all being the reward of military service. In 1824 the members had risen to the number of 28,000, and as it was decreed that sentries should always and everywhere salute the red ribbon, whether it was on the breast of soldier or civilian, the constancy and multiplicity of salutes became a ridiculous as well as an oppressive physical burden, and the custom was abandoned.

Louis Philippe was forced to abolish the old orders restored by Louis XVIII. and the three saints, Michael, Esprit, and Louis, went down together, no more to be resuscitated. But the bourgeois King was lavish in bestowing the new order and in 1848 its membership had reached 52,000, and the provisional government endeavored to suppress it as a vehicle for official corruption. A law to this effect was passed, but it had speedily to be rescinded.

In 1852 Napoleon III. purified the order and gave it a new set of statutes, adding another to its gradations of honors, that of the Grand Cross, the highest of its decorations. After Sedan the government forbade its bestowal upon civilians, but it was speedily compelled to restore it to its old status. The people could do without a government, but not without an order open to all classes. Between this period and 1873 the enrollment of the order showed an increase to 70,000 members, a burdensome multitude greatly exceeding that of the wearers of the Henry III. dog collar, and a reform of its ordinancy became imperative. It was decreed that it should be given to no legislator while he remained such, an interdiction which prevented Victor Hugo from receiving the Grand Cross when a Senator. There were likewise other restrictive and regulative ordinances, the most important of which, passed July 25, 1873, provided that only one nomination should thenceforth be made for every two that lapsed, a provision which, it was computed, would in forty-six years restore the order to the proportions designed by its founder.

A few women wear and have worn this high and coveted trophy, Rosa Bonheur being one, and among others, who are not numerous all told, Juliette Dodu, telegraph operator, who, at the time of the German invasion, tapped the wires and thereby saved a French division from destruction. It will not be disputed that the decoration was as well placed upon her valiant and patriotic bosom as upon that of any one who has ever worn it, from its mighty founder to the present time. And if her modest cross lay beside the imperial grand cordon in the collection up-town, it might be a question which of them would inspire the largest measure of interest.

Late for Dinner in Gotham.

New York *Evening Sun:* The other day came the story of a Western woman who took poison because her husband came home late for dinner. And yet he had apologized. This raises the question—what is the right thing to do under the circumstances? We think that the wise plan is to say nothing. In the first place, an apology formally tendered to your hostess is a slight to her intelligence, for it indicates that you think that she will believe your story, and you ought to know in your inmost soul that she won't. Then, too, an apology, provided dinner has begun, implies that you imagine that your absence has been a damper to the other guests, which is conceit on your part and probably untrue. The man who is late for a dinner party because he has cut himself while shaving, or has lost a collar button, or has got into a block on the elevated, or for any other good reason, is blamed as much as the habitual sinner. Therefore he who is wise will be circumspect. He will slide into the dining-room as quietly as possible, pay his respects to his hostess in the most subduedly deferential manner at his command, and then be as cheerful as anybody else, because he has confessed to no sin, and therefore need not look penitent for the rest of the evening.

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PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER WANTS resident agent for Chicago and vicinity to handle line of ladies' waists, wrappers, etc., on commission; only men of push with established trade and familiar with line need answer; state particulars and references. 127 N. 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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RESPONSIBLE EXPERT UNTANGLES ACCOUNTS; legal or business advice by attorney; acts as assignee or receiver. L Z 7, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOT IN GROSSDALE for $175, where adjoining lots are selling for $275. Call at Room 604 Masonic Temple. Address L Z 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORTON PARK—I HAVE A FEW snaps in houses if taken at once; cash or easy terms. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

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FOR SALE—115 ACRES NEAR DEPOT; RIPE for subdivision; good suburban service; high land; $250 per acre. Address L Z 37, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—OR RENT—WELL EQUIPPED STOCK farm, 3,720 acres, on Wood River Valley, Neb.; 720 acres cultivated, balance fenced as hay meadows and pastures; good buildings; easy terms. Address 121 Sherman-av., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—OREGON TIMBER LANDS IN large tracts at low prices. L Z 19, Tribune office.

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FOR EXCHANGE—BLOCK OF STORES AND flats covering 35,000 square feet of ground; price $250,000; incumbrance $80,000; all rented; new and modern; want $50,000 in cash and other property. Address L Z 38, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—80-FT. IMP., CENTRAL State-st.; fine future; $160,000; equity $105,000. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

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DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

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ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

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LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

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SHIELDS & BRO., 95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 3.
At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

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FOR SALE—NEWLY FURNISHED 12-ROOM house, best neighborhood on North Side; enough rooms rented to pay the rent; will sell all or part of furniture; this is worth investigating; no agents. Address X 720, Tribune office.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY furnished; six rooms and bath; can get lease; will sell at sacrifice; owner must leave for Europe. 4306 Calumet-av., Flat 3.

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MRS. CARRIE CLAYTON, SPIRITUAL HEALER. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. 6330 Flat 2, 2 Dickey-st., Englewood.

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WILL SELL AT SACRIFICE—MACHINERY and tools of large, fully equipped machine shop in Chicago, comprising planers, lathes, upright drills, shapers, chucks, etc. All standard makes; condition perfect; hardly been used. Address L O 141, Tribune office.

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WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

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We have a number of instruments that have had very little use—pianos, in fact, most of which would readily pass for new. We offer them at the following reductions in order to close them out before the annual stock taking.

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Knabe upright, walnut	$500	$375	$325
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Knabe upright, rosewood	600	450	375
Steinway upright, rosewood	600	475	425
Hallet & Davis, mahogany	425	350	275
Hazleton upright, ebony	425	350	275
Steinway upright, walnut	550	360	300
Chickering grand	800	400	350
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A handsome stool and cover included with every piano without additional charge.

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Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.

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NOW IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. We are offering slightly used pianos at extremely low prices.
You can now get a choice bargain, and at just the right figure, too.
Installment plan if you desire, or we'll accommodate you by taking the cash.
Don't miss the sale.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

ANNUAL INVENTORY CLEARING SALE—SCORES of PIANOS and ORGANS
That have been rented—
That have been dropped from catalogue—
That have been consigned to agents—
That have been used in concerts—
That have been taken in exchange.
PRICE NO OBJECT—THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Easy terms where desired.
This stock comprises instruments of the following makers:
DECKER BROS., ESTEY, CHICKERING, CAMP & CO., CONOVER, KROEGER, STEGER, ARION, and many others.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP,
The leading house. 233 State-st., 49-53 Jackson-st.

DON'T THROW YOUR MONEY AWAY. WE can honestly save you at least $100 in the purchase of a piano (quality considered). Please call and examine our instruments; compare the tone, designs, finish, etc. We are piano makers to the people. Terms easy to suit.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO. (Pianomakers), Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO. 219-221 Wabash-av. Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

1 STEINWAY UPRIGHT, 3 PEDALS, $350. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos. CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manger, 218 Wabash-av.

1 DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT, LARGE SIZE, $200. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$125 EACH, SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT pianos. Decker, Vose, Schaaf, Florence, Colby, Chickering, and others; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

1 KNABE UPRIGHT, LARGEST SIZE, $290. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

1 NEARLY NEW MAHOGANY UP., $85. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Bintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

SOHMER PIANOS. The Thompson Music Co., SOHMER PIANOS. sole representatives. SOHMER PIANOS. 241 Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—THE HANDsome trotting horse Walter Wilkes, 15.3 hands high, 6 years old, weight 1,075, was sired by Red Wilkes, he by George Wilkes, dam Ida May by Red Jacket, was bred by George C. Cameron, and when purchased by the late owner trotted in 2:39 and repeated in 2:28½, is fine gaited, needs no boots or weights, has great endurance, can road 12 miles an hour, is fearless of all street obstacles, will guarantee him sound and kind and to trot a mile in 2:30; he is safe for a lady to drive at speed, having been used almost exclusively the past year for family driving, for which purpose he has no superior and few equals; price $150; also side-bar top road wagon, built by Brewster, used a few times, and custom-made harness; will sell separate; only reason for selling is on account of death of owner; 30 days' trial to responsible party; for particulars call on groom, private stable, rear of residence 347 Ohio-st., corner Pine, North Side.

HORSES WINTERED 12 MILES FROM Court-House, stabled, grained, $1.50 per week; called for, returned free. RHODES, 93 Washington.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. GROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

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SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS—
We have a large number of
SLEIGHS
which we will sell at customers' prices.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., 202-207 Michigan-av.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

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KHALIFF, 2131 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing; no charges, give what you like; charms free; not a scheme to get business, but to show I am reliable. Clairvoyants please don't copy. 10 to 8; also Sundays. Letters must contain stamp.

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CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

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UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 309.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Co. of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the office of the company, Room 959 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, Jan. 17, 1895. F. E. PATTERSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE BUSINESS MAN IN EVERY CITY CAN make big money representing Eastern manufacturer; goods a monopoly, unlimited market, pays 200 to 300 per cent, well established, easy to handle, stands at the head of its class; indorsed by U. S. G. and highest expert authority over all others; great opportunity. A reliable party wanted to take the general Western agency. Address Manufacturer, New Haven, Conn.

A PARTY MANUFACTURING A LINE OF goods for spring trade desires to meet a private person who has ready money to loan in small amounts as desired at reasonable interest and hold goods as security until ready for shipment. Address V 652, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY STOCK for $1,500, in one of the most thriving Iowa towns of 10,000 population; business established and located in the postoffice. Address The Western News Company, Chicago.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE, good paying cafetier in business district; cheap rent; old established business; owner has three; give description of property. Address L Z 8, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE BUSINESS, ESTablished ten years, located in Indianapolis; will require about $5,000 capital. Address X 849, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED COAL BUSIness, cheap. 507 S. State-st.

IF YOU HAVE ANY MERCHANDISE TO DISpose of correspond with us for particulars; all business confidential. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134, 136 W. Washington-st.

MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS, RETAILERS, and assignees having stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, and clothing to dispose of can find quick, cash buyers by addressing or calling upon L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 214 Madison-st., Chicago.

SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL, FIRST-CLASS place, doing good business, will be sold cheap; good reason for selling. Call at 317 West Van Buren-st.

SMALL, WELL-PAYING HOTEL FOR SALE—$500 cash; only those meaning business need apply. C. T. MASSEY, Southern Hotel.

WE DESIRE TO EMPLOY AN ENTERPRISING broker to organize a stock company to place upon the market our new elastic steel wire fence band, covered by letters patent. A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Liberty, Indiana.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN WITH CAPITAL, $2,000 to $5,000, to take position with responsible company and subscribe for stock. Address L Z 56, Tribune office.

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BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

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I AM A CIVIL ENGINEER GOING TO RIO, BRAzil. Is there anything there that I can do for you? Address W 675, Tribune office.

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SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I cabin, $60; II cabin, $45 and $52.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Ems....Thurs., Jan. 3, 10 am | Fulda...Tues., Jan. 22, 6 am
Hohenzlrn..Tu., Jan. 8, 6 am | Lahn...Tues., Jan. 29, 9 am
Elbe..Tues., Jan. 15, 9 am | Ems.....Tues., Feb. 5, 6 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 p. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a. m., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, March 9, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., March 30, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
New York....Jan. 2, 11 am | Paris ....Jan. 16, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Kensington, Jan. 1, 10:30 a.m. | Indiana, Jan. 19, 6 a.m.
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Short and direct route to the Continent. Pennland...Jan. 2, 9 am | Westernland...Jan. 9, 3 pm. PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP. Every alternate Saturday. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept. 131 Randolph-st.

"GRAND YACHTING TOUR" TO THE MEDIterranean—Sailing by ocean steamer from New York Feb. 5th and 6th and magnificent ocean yacht "Midnight Sun" from London Feb. 13th; 74 days; all expenses included. New York to Constantinople and return, touching at 15 principal ports in the Mediterranean; all lower berths; $330.00 and upwards; circulars ready; all arrangements personally managed by HENRY GAZE & SONS, Tourists' Agents, of London; Chicago office, 204 S. Clark-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS. EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK Feb. 6th per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) TOURS IN THE TROPICS.
Steamers leave New York every ten days.
The sea route to San Francisco.
For circulars and full particulars address GAZE & SONS, 204 South Clark-st., Chicago, Or STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., New York.

TO EUROPE—CHOICE BERTHS; LOWEST rates; all steamers; conducted parties monthly. "Winter resorts"—Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station. Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City, Denver & Califo'a	* 5:00 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
California Limit'd, via St. Louis	* 5:00 pm	9:30 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*12:01 am	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	† 6:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am	†11:20 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:45 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm	*9:20 am
	*11:00 pm	*8:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	*9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:00pm	§6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	†8:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	†2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	2:45 pm	*10:45 am

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 209 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	†8:00 pm
	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 6:59 pm	†8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:15 pm	†8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:20 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 5:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	†7:25 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	* 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:25 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. *3 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar. *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m., *11:20 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †3:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am	* 7:00 am
	* 6:20 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 7:15 am
	*10:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Dubuque	† 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
do	*10:25 pm	† 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	10:30 am	† 3:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 6:20 pm	* 7:15 am
	*10:25 pm	* 7:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	* 7:00 am
	* 8:00 pm	* 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:45 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:25 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	e 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	†10:10 pm	† 7:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. eReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	†11:30 am
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	†10:12 am
California Limited	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 pm
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†10:00 pm
Kansas City Fast Mail	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:45 pm
Kansas City Express	† 2:00 am	†10:00 pm

Subject to change without notice.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	† 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:20 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 24th-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	†7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:20 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	9:20 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

SIX MEN ARE INJURED

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN A BARBERSHOP AT ELWOOD, IND.

Most of the Victims Customers and Some Are in a Critical Condition—Double Elopement Frustrated by the Police at Bloomington, Ill.—Alton Employes Victims of the Bank Failure at Slater, Mo. —Women of Cleveland Preparing to Vote This Spring—Northwest News.

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A gas explosion occurred in this city shortly after midnight this morning and today the building occupied by Milo See's barbershop is a mass of ruins. The fixtures and furniture of the shop were utterly demolished and six men out of the eight who were in the shop at the time were seriously injured. The injured were:

ANDERSON, ALF, customer, badly bruised and cut by being blown, chair and all, through a plate-glass window into street.
BETZNER, FRED, customer, head and face cut badly.
CLAXTON, JERRY, customer, leg broken.
HAND, CHARLES, barber, leg broken in three places and thought to be injured internally; recovery doubtful.
GOATEE, HARRY, barber, face cut by glass.
LEE, MILO, proprietor, terrible injuries on head, face, and back.

The explosion was caused by a leak in the gas mains gaining access to a sewer leading to the bathrooms of the shop, from whence it gained access to the shop. The mixture of the gas accumulated under the floor and filled up the spaces between the plastering and the walls.

For several hours the inmates of the shop smelled the gas, and it finally became so strong the doors of the shop were opened to purify the air. At the time the explosion occurred the shop was nearly deserted of customers and to this alone is due the absence of fatalities. How those who were in the shop escaped alive is miraculous.

The furniture was simply hurled in all directions and the plate glass mirrors were broken into fragments. The floor of the building was ripped up and portions of the furniture were hurled through the ceiling into the room above. The loss will reach $2,000 with no insurance.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goodwin came near being roasted to death in their bed at an early hour this morning in the extreme southern part of the city. A natural gas explosion occurred in a stove in the room they occupied and when they awoke their bed was nearly enveloped in flames. All the hair on both of their heads was burned off and both were otherwise frightfully burned. The explosion was caused by the irregular pressure of the gas.

ELYRIA, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The City of Fremont is practically shut out of fuel supply tonight on account of a natural gas explosion at noon today which wrecked the regulator building of the Northwestern Ohio natural gas company, a forty-foot square brick structure located on the farm of J. B. Loveland, one mile west of the city. The gas comes into the regulator from the field over eight miles distant at a pressure of over 300 pounds. Loveland, accompanied by Charles Stevens, the inspector of the company, and Charles Grable, his assistant, entered the building to make some repairs. Shortly after there was a terrible explosion, the building being wrecked, while a big column of gas shot into the air. Help soon arrived and the escaping gas was shut off with difficulty. The three men were found some distance away from the ruins, their bodies burned and blackened. They were all alive though terribly injured. Stevens had inhaled the gas and cannot recover. It is believed explosion was caused by a leak in the regulator, which filled the building and communicated with the natural gas fire in the room. The break in the main and the repairs on the regulator cannot be completed until Tuesday, and as the Northwestern company supplies nearly the entire city with gas there is much suffering on account of the cold weather. The wood and coal dealers are doing a big business. Many families depended entirely upon the gas.

DOUBLE ELOPEMENT BLOCKED.

Two Jacksonville Students Lose Their Prospective Brides at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—An elopement involving two young men from Jacksonville, a girl from Peoria, and another from Pekin was intercepted by Bloomington police and the young people separated. E. R. Elliott of Jacksonville desired to marry Miss Florence Gilman of Peoria, but the girl's father interposed objection. E. C. Kridder of Jacksonville and Miss Nellie James of Pekin resolved to marry against the consent of Miss James' parents. The four young people met by a preconcerted plan at Delavan, Ill., Friday night and came to Bloomington for the purpose of being married, but Mrs. James learned of the escapade and wired the Bloomington police to arrest and hold the parties. When the young people stepped off the train they stepped into the arms of the police and were escorted to the city hall, where they were quartered during the night and yesterday. Last night Mr. and Mrs. James arrived, as did also Jerome Gilman, father of the Peoria girl, and took possession of their respective daughters. The parents took their daughters home and the boys took their departure. The young men are students of Jacksonville Academy and members of the noted football eleven of that institution.

HEAVY LOSERS IN SLATER FAILURE.

Many Alton Employes Are Caught in the Broken Banks.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The failure of the banks at Slater, Mo., caught many employés of the Chicago and Alton railroad. Train dispatchers White and Gossette were caught for $400 and $800 respectively, while Hogel, the new man, had $200 deposited and Engineer Andy Mullen had $7,000, the savings of years, and Engineer James Wellon $4,000, the entire amounts being as good as gone. The ex-Alton agent at Slater, Mr. Price, had deposited $15,000 in the bank a few days prior to its close, intending to pay for a farm which he had purchased.

PROTEST AGAINST CRIMINAL NEWS.

Galesburg Pastor Thinks Its Wide Publicity Is Baneful.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—In a caustic attack on the saloons in his discourse today the Rev. Dr. Stocking, pastor of the Universalist church, said the saloons were not the only source of evil. He then remarked:

"Have you not seriously thought of the effect of the publication of criminal news in the daily papers? What is there in criminal conduct that should give a man who is the perpetrator of crime such a large place in the journals of the day? What is the particular necessity of giving such large installments of such a life? Why are the criminal classes worthy of such canonization? No philanthropist, no benefactor, no man who maintains a simple life of obedience to constituted authority ever finds such large place in the daily chronicles of the times. But let a man become an atrocious criminal and under the pretense of giving news our daily journals set forth his life continually. They are advanced to a publicity, the effect of which is injurious on the moral sense of the whole community. I often read things in the newspaper that I would not want a boy of mine to read in my presence. They are poison; they are devilish.

"Now, for one I do not believe it is possible for the unshaped young minds of the community to become conversant with the news of crime in all its forms and not be injured by it. You will not let your children read bad books because you say bad books tend to excite unhealthy emotions. Familiarity with vice takes away sensibility to vice. And yet gulf streams—vast currents of criminal news—sweep through your homes every day. What would you think if a man were to run a common sewer out of the street through your front yard? Do you think it would improve your health, comfort, and convenience? And yet to what extent is the filthy news of the day run through your houses every morning and every evening in the newspapers. It cannot be wise, it is not justifiable. The custom, however, is almost universal. But I wish to express my conviction at this time that the publication of criminal news in such vastness and variety and with such immense circulation among our people is morally injurious to the community, tending to produce the looseness out of which other crimes and violations of the law will grow.

"The excuse given by the newspapers is that the public taste demands such a publication of all the facts. This is a poor excuse, and what a low estimate it is of you, my hearers."

WOMEN OF CLEVELAND ARE TO VOTE.

Getting Ready for Action in the Spring School Elections.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—The women of Cleveland are getting ready to vote in the school elections next spring. Already are heard the earnest voices of women discussing the elections next spring and the part women are to play in the selection of school officials. There has been during the last few days a general awakening among Cleveland women to the responsibilities of the exercise of the right of suffrage and they are getting ready to meet it. The most active workers are the ones who have ordinarily been the least pronounced in movements of this kind. Steps have been taken to form an organization composed exclusively of mothers, whose object it shall be to study the subject of schools and impress their importance on the public at large. Among the women who are active in this movement are the women known as "home" women, who are sensitive to public comment. They are entering on the task at hand quietly, giving it little if any publicity. They have organized, and one of their chief purposes is to discuss candidates. "It is a divided question whether they will put women in the field or not. The prevailing opinion seems to be that women should be represented on the tickets of all parties if suitable women can be found. The demand of the hour now seems to be for women who are bright, logical, and clear-headed, and while capable of holding their own will not be disagreeably self-assertive. In discussing the work of the organization one of the women interested said today: "An important feature of the work will be to disabuse the minds of women that a desire for suffrage is disloyalty to men or antagonistic to their interests. It is the home thought we wish to put forward. The vital connection between politics and home has never been appreciated. We do not claim that the advent of women into active politics will purify politics, but that politics will be purer for women having entered political activity."

THINK THE DEPRESSION IS ENDED.

Better Year Hoped For in the Alton Shops at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The year just closing has been one of great depression and inactivity in the shops of the Chicago and Alton railway in this city. The shop payroll has reached only $400,000 during the entire year, which is the lightest in the shop's history, and about equal to the sum expended during the first six months of 1893. The depressed condition of traffic which occasioned this state of affairs has been severely felt among the 1,000 or more employés of the Bloomington shops. There have been large reductions in the forces of the different departments from time to time. The hours of work have been cut down repeatedly and the men have been given many enforced vacations of from three days to one month each. Skilled mechanics have not averaged over $28 to $30 per month as against $75 to $90 per month before. There is not only dissatisfaction among the men, but a good deal of actual discomfort and even the Bloomington merchants are carrying many Alton employés, giving them credit for necessities during the period of depression. It is believed and asserted by the company's officials that better things will come with the new year. At the end of the week's vacation now being taken by the mechanics, it is said a large amount of work is in sight, owing to retrenchment during 1894 in the matter of repairing rolling stock and preparing new equipment. Superintendent of Machinery Johann has issued a letter saying the bottom has been reached and that the operation of the shops for 1895 will be more satisfactory to the employés and to the business interests of Bloomington.

HE IS OLDEST MILLER IN ILLINOIS.

Career of Philip H. Postel, Who Began Business in 1841.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—Philip H. Postel of Mascoutah enjoys the distinction of being the oldest miller in the State of Illinois. He established one of the first mills in Southern Illinois in 1841 and has been engaged continuously in the milling business since that time. In 1846 he established a water mill at Red Bud, Monroe County, but the project proved a failure and the mill was sold some time later. The milling property at Mascoutah was held, however, and improved from time to time until at present it comprises three perfectly equipped mills with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels. Mr. Hostel was born in Hassloch, Germany, July 11, 1818, and emigrated to this country in 1841. The development of Southern Illinois into the greatest wheat growing district in this country forty years ago made milling business profitable and the pioneer miller of the State accumulated a fortune as a reward for his energy and enterprise. In politics Mr. Postel is a stanch Republican and has represented this district with credit in the General Assembly of the State. For some years the pioneer miller has left the management of his business affairs to his sons, and he has spent a great deal of the time in traveling in this country and in Europe.

FALLEN FIGHTER ON CURRENT EVENTS.

John L. Talks of Lexow, Breckinridge, and the Coming Corbett Fight.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan and his company spent Sunday here, and the fallen gladiator received many callers during the day. Sullivan has little to say on pugilism, but when touched on the Lexow committee and its work it pleases him. He is a close reader of published details of the investigations and talks entertainingly on the New York police. He says there is no doubt the Goulds, Vanderbilts, and other millionaires, enemies of Tammany, have brought about the present trouble, and that while the move will result in great good, Tammany will rise again. The big fellow is a great admirer of Capt. Williams and Supt. Byrnes, and says Goff is wasting his time in fooling with them. The fact that W. C. Breckinridge only drew an audience of thirty-seven at Terre Haute the other night greatly pained Sullivan, who said: "The old man is one of the smartest men in the nation and it is a great pity he did not hush that woman's mouth before it went so far; it could have been done for a few thousand." He says he will put his money on Fitzsimmons when he fights Corbett, and his manager, J. A. Howard, added: "The winner of that battle may have to fight John."

SHELBURN STATION AGENT HELD UP.

C. H. Hudelson Robbed by Three Men but Not Injured.

SHELBURN, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Last night after No. 4, the north-bound passenger train due here at 10:20 p. m., had passed this station C. H. Hudelson, the railroad agent and operator at this point, was locking the doors of the depot preparatory to going home. He was accosted by three men. One tapped him on the shoulder and the other two covered him with revolvers and ordered him to throw up his hands. He was then invited to take a walk a short distance south of the depot. The third man went through his pockets and relieved him of $200 of railroad and express money, a watch, and loaded revolver. No clew to the thieves has been obtained. The depot is in an isolated part of the town, and makes it convenient for hold-ups of this kind, as Mr. Hudelson is generally alone. It appears within the last month the town has been infested with floaters of this kind, who drift in here late in the evening and leave during the night.

MAKES HIS COUNTERFEITING MOLDS.

Work of Bittell, Now in Jail, Difficult for Experts to Detect.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The prosecuting witness against John E. Bittell and wife, the counterfeiters in jail here, is William R. Hazlett, the owner of a saw-mill near Perry, Ok. Hazlett was Bittell's partner in crime and gave the officers enough information to capture Bittell, after first being promised immunity from prosecution. Bittell makes his own plaster paris molds and can make a set in twenty minutes that will cast perfect dollars. Bittell purchased his metal ready mixed for casting. Some of the counterfeit silver dollars exhibited are fine specimens and when new the officers say they are difficult to detect.

MANY NEBRASKA PEOPLE STARVING.

Reports at Denver Indicate the Suffering Is Widespread.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 30.—The *Rocky Mountain News* has received special dispatches from Western Nebraska telling of destitution and distress prevailing among the inhabitants of the drought-stricken districts. A dispatch from Hastings says:

Terrible destitution exists in Perkins, Chase, Dundy, Lincoln, Hays, Hitchcock, and Frontier Counties. The State Relief committee finds itself unable to relieve all the people in distress, so great are the demands for aid. The railroad men report that since the cold snap no less than a dozen people have perished in the above counties in the last two days for want of food and fuel. The poor people had a hard time to keep from freezing to death. Coal is most needed in the drought district and few of the farmers in the border counties have any stock left, having let their cattle and horses roam at large. Stock is being driven out of the State to prevent starvation. Corn planted in eight or ten of the western counties never reached a height of over six inches, and contains no more nourishment than sage brush. People are living in covered wagons by the hundreds rather than face starvation and freeze to death. One of the first acts of the Legislature which convenes next Tuesday will be to pass a suitable appropriation for the relief of the sufferers. More or less destitution exists in every county from the Colorado line east to Hall and Adams Counties, and the various relief committees are overwhelmed with applications for aid.

North Platte reports:

It is a fact that there have been many cases of suffering and hunger among the drought sufferers in Lincoln and Logan Counties. Many families have only potatoes and milk to live on now, with no hay or grain for their stock through the rest of the winter. The county in a short time will be unable to supply the increasing demands for the necessities of life. The overseers of the poor state that there are more calls already than the county can supply, and unless aid comes from the outside there will be many deaths from hunger and want of clothing this winter.

Similar dispatches come from Curtis and Lincoln.

STOLEN GOODS ARE SENT TO CHICAGO.

Minneapolis Detective Comes with a Thief to Identify the Plunder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Detective Joe Lawrence went to Chicago last evening in connection with the wholesale burglaries that have been committed in this city. Grant Bishop, one of the men arrested, says he took some sealskin sacks to Chicago, but as he could not sell them there he stored them, and he has given the detective their present location. A number of hackmen are to be arrested in this city, as the burglars say they seldom did a job without having a hack handy to carry away the plunder.

[Detective Lawrence reached Chicago yesterday. With Detective O'Donnell of the Central Station he commenced a search of the the pawnshops. During the afternoon the detectives found one sealskin sack which had been stolen. The description of the man who pawned it tallies with that of a man wanted in Minneapolis. Some jewelry was pawned by the same man at this place. Lawrence believes this was stolen also and has telegraphed its description to Minneapolis.]

J. H. BALL RETURNS TO HIS FAMILY.

Probably Wandered from Home While Temporarily Insane.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—John H. Ball of this city, who mysteriously disappeared from South Chicago Dec. 21 and was thought to have been murdered, returned home late last night. He appears to have no recollection of his movements and can give no satisfactory reason for his action. He left South Chicago at a late hour on an electrical car to Sixty-third street, where he alighted, and after walking a short distance took the elevated railway into the city. The next morning at 10 o'clock he left over the Northwestern road for Salt Lake City, where he once lived. Mr. Ball had just recovered from a severe sickness, and it is thought he wandered there while suffering from temporary mental aberration.

CANNOT STAND THE SEVERE COLD.

Exodus of Farmers from Northern Nebraska and Iowa.

ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There is an exodus of farmers from Northern Nebraska and Iowa this winter. Several delegations have passed through Atchison en route to Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Northern Texas. One party which passed through here today consisted of fifteen cars of emigrants' movables and two coachloads of people. Their objection to the country they are leaving is "long and cold winters."

No Trace of the Embezzler.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Charles Hochstaedter of the Hub Clothing House of Milwaukee and the United States Clothing company of St. Paul, who disappeared some days ago with $28,000 of the firm's money, has not yet been found. He paid his bill at the Ryan Hotel in this city, where he boarded up to last Monday. By direction of the receiver of the defunct firm the goods of the St. Paul branch will be shipped to Milwaukee tomorrow. The firm drew no large amount from bank in this city.

Postoffice at Curran, Ill., Robbed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The postoffice at Curran, a village twelve miles west of here, was broken into and robbed late last night of all the receipts for the last quarter, which closes tomorrow. A quantity of stamps was also taken, bringing the loss up to perhaps $100. The same office was looted about eight months ago.

Bishop Marty to Be Promoted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It is announced on the authority of Archbishop Ireland that Bishop Marty is to be transferred from Sioux Falls, S. D., to St. Cloud, Minn., to succeed Bishop Zardetti, who was transferred to a European field some time ago. The new Bishop of Sioux Falls has not yet been announced.

Northwest Notes.

An epidemic of diphtheria is prevailing among the horses near Carlyle, Ill.

The Rev. G. W. Skilling of Princeton, Ill., has accepted a call to the People's Church of Dixon.

STANDING IN BILLIARDS AND POOL

Several Tournaments Are in Progress, Hotly Contested.

The standing of the contestants in the various pool and billiard tournaments now in progress at the Chicago Athletic Association is given below:

CHAMPIONSHIP POOL.

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Williams	6	1	Bowen	2	3
Jenks	3	1	Thrall	2	4
Cunningham	4	2	Graham	1	3
Schwarz	4	2	Cummins	3	5
Hartwell	5	3	Marshall	2	4
Alward	2	2	Ferguson	0	3

SHORTSTOP POOL TOURNEY.

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Hill	2	1	Mason	1	2
W. Crawford	2	1	Durr	2	3
Thompson	2	1	H. Crawford	0	2
Drake	3	2	Couch	0	0

HANDICAP BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Booth	3	0	Thrall	1	2
Davis	2	0	Mackay	1	2
Healy	2	0	Wrenn	1	2
Critchell	2	1	Pierce	1	2
Graham	1	1	Wilson	0	4
Sheldon	1	1			

The tournaments will be continued until Saturday night.

Its Equivalent.

The prisoner had been before the court so many times for vagrancy that the Judge concluded to give him a dose he wouldn't forget.

"So," he said sternly, as he looked down on the chronic, "you are here again?"

"Yes, yeronner," replied the prisoner humbly.

"Same old charge, I suppose?"

"Yes, yeronner."

"All right; I'll just fine you $100 and send you down."

The prisoner threw up his hands like a drowning man. "Geerusalem, yeronner," he exclaimed; "why don't you give me a life sentence and be done with it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Suspicious.

Wading ashore, Columbus drew his sword.

"I take possession of this land," he exclaimed, with emotion, "in the name of their Most Puissant Highnesses, Ferdinand and Isabella."

The natives exchanged glances.

"Yes," they whispered among themselves, "he acts just like a promoter. That must be the name of his syndicate. Dear me."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Her Mind's Eye.

"Do you ever get foreign substance in your eye, Madge?"

"Not very often; once a Duke and once an ordinary Baronet."—*New York Press.*

TURF PRIZES IN 1894.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS ONES.

The Butterflies Leads the 2-Year-Olds, but Falls Far Behind the Phenomenal Record of Domino in 1893—Western Youngsters and Owners Come High in the Lists—What Some of the Best Ones Cost—Some of the Highest Priced Were Big Failures.

The immense area racing covered in America in 1894 is most strongly illustrated in the first table of the $5,000 or over winning horses of the season now drawing to a close. For even without Monmouth Park, with its many rich events for younsters, including the historic Junior Champion Stakes, the $5,000 and over 2-year-old winners this year won over $500,000 and in numbers are only four less than earned like distinction in 1893. These statistics are original and complete, their correctness being made possible by the use of advance sheets of Goodwin's Turf Guide.

Though the star 2-year-olds of 1894 were four less in number than in 1893 there were more of them than in any other year save 1891, when the $5,000 or over winning 2-year-olds were 47 strong. In 1892 they number 43, to 37 in 1890, 35 in 1889, 28 in 1888, and 22 in 1887.

The lucky 46 this year won a total of 254 races and $546,081, while the previous year's 50 captured 293 races and $712,384; the 43 in 1892 took 222 races and $578,053; the 47 in 1891 won 236 races and $638,231; the 37 in 1890 won 187 races and $545,682; the 35 in 1889 landed 142 races and $488,855; the 28 in 1888 won 104 races and $349,653; while 1887's 22 captured 115 races and $253,718.

It will be observed that the $5,000 or over 2-year-old winners in 1894 won 39 races and $166,303 less than the same class of performers in 1893; 32 more races, but $31,972 less than those of 1892; 18 more races, but $92,150 less than the stars of 1891; but 87 races and $399 more than those of 1890; 112 races and $57,226 more than those who figured in a similar table in 1889; 150 races and $196,428 more than 1888's big winners; and 139 races and $292,323 more than was won by the big cracks back in 1887.

Changed Conditions in Stakes.

It must be recollected that one cause of the winnings of these phenomenal youngsters in 1894 falling short of that of the great 2-year-olds that figured in these tables in several other years is due to the changed condition of many valuable stakes whereby the cash system substituted for the old forfeit plan has made it possible for a colt or filly to now get what they win in dollars of the realm instead of as in the old days bits of paper, much of which is as worthless as drafts would be on a sand bank in Michigan City, Ind.

Another point also in the favor of 1894 over at least last year is the fact that of the $712,384 won by these stars one performer alone won $180,085, while this year the biggest winner in this table only took $54,790 into camp, an amount less by over $4,000 than even the second largest winner captured in stakes and purses in 1893.

The Butterflies, who heads the list this year like Domino last season, was unbeaten, but she won only three races to the latter's nine, though as sound in limb her record might have been far more brilliant; and for a filly as creditable as was the son of Himyar's as a colt. As it is the $54,690, which stands as her earnings, puts her at the head of winning 2-year-old fillies in the history of the American turf, being $121 more than Sallie McClelland won in 1890, who was the largest winner of her sex until displaced by the Futurity winner of 1894. Last year Domino, with his unbeaten line of nine victories worth $180,085, representing the largest amount ever won by a 2-year-old in racing history, was the leader, Dobbins being next in order with fifteen races and $58,946 to his credit. The greatest winning 2-year-old in 1892 was the mighty Morello, who won fourteen races and $55,260, Sir Francis holding second place with two races and $47,340 won. In 1891 His Highness led with nine victories, worth $109,400, second position being occupied by St. Florian, whose seven wins enriched his owners $38,745.

Leaders in 1890.

The two leaders in 1890 were Potomac and Russell, who respectively won three and eight races and $78,460 and $56,972. In 1889 Chaos, with three races and $63,550 won, was the biggest winning 2-year-old, El Rio Rey, with seven races and $47,535 to his credit, being his closest attendant. In 1888 Proctor Knott, with six races worth $68,780 opposite his name, was the largest winning 2-year-old, the Faverdale colt, who won five races and $22,045, being second on the list. In 1887 Emperor of Norfolk won twelve races and $37,020, which give him first place among the youngsters of his year, Kingfish second on the list that season, winning five races worth $31,540, this pair easily leading their rivals in that year, which was the season before the inaugural Futurity Stakes, which revolutionized the 2-year-old racing in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

A great deal has been written disparaging the merits of the big 2-year-olds of 1894 as compared to the cracks of other years. These critics, however, forget The Butterflies has done what no other filly ever did—won a Futurity—while leaving out unbeaten performers as 2-year-olds like Tremont, El Rio Rey, and Domino, Waltzer, Agitator, Lissak, and Connoisseur are colts that are of an average good grade. It is questionable at a light scale of weight whether there has been seen in years a 2-year-old that could beat Diggs, while Harry Reed had of necessity to be a smart colt to land fifteen races, and Urania a filly above the average to finish thirteen times in front. Handsome and Gotham until they trained off promised to do even more than the good records they made, while Prince of Monaco, Handspun, Utica, Frank K., and Flying Dutchman all at times showed high class, as did Rey del Caredes, who promises to be another Rey El Santa Anita in 1895.

How the Stars Compare.

Though no 2-year-old will go down in history from 1894's record with Domino, Morello, His Highness, Proctor Knott, El Rio Rey, Tremont, and Potomac, nevertheless a close study of the performers in this list shows that on the whole the average was good and in the lot are some with bright prospects for great 3-year-olds—honors which such youngsters as the mighty El Rio Rey and the sensational Tremont went to the stud without the privilege of tasting the sweets thereof, while His Highness' performance at that age was by far the most inglorious of his whole brilliant career.

The table below gives in detail the records of the 2-year-old $5,000 or over winners in 1894:

Name.	Times started	Times first	Times second	Times third	Times unpl'ced	Amount won
The Butterflies	8	3	....	....	....	$54,690
Agitator	8	1	3	2	2	40,933
Waltzer	14	6	3	1	4	40,675
Lissak	20	6	3	6	5	34,294
Connoisseur	13	4	1	1	7	21,425
Handsome	9	3	2	3	1	16,495
Harry Reed	22	15	4	1	2	16,077
Brandywine	7	2	3	....	2	15,333
Keenan	12	4	3	1	4	14,675
The Commoner	18	12	....	4	2	13,275
Gotham	9	5	1	1	2	13,215
Gutta Percha	13	4	3	....	6	11,620
Sabilla	9	4	1	....	4	11,610
Prince of Monaco	13	4	3	3	3	11,485
Magian	11	4	1	1	5	10,970
Diggs	30	16	9	2	3	10,199
Handspun	15	6	3	2	4	10,147
Applause	23	7	6	4	6	10,040
Utica	15	4	2	4	5	9,660
Sir Galahad	14	2	3	2	7	9,345
Leo Lake	22	9	6	2	5	8,737
Salvation	11	2	1	2	6	8,380
Frank K	10	4	3	2	1	8,145
Cæsarion	10	5	2	....	3	8,060
Annisetta	10	3	4	2	1	7,960
Urania	32	13	9	3	7	7,540
Toby (dead)	16	11	2	1	2	7,360
Moderocio	21	6	4	5	6	7,335
Flying Dutchman	12	8	2	....	2	7,025
Tinge	19	6	7	1	5	6,997
Dolabra	20	3	4	2	11	6,910
The Coon	21	4	1	3	13	6,575
Counter Tenor	14	3	5	2	4	6,365
Kitty Clive	15	8	3	1	3	6,164
Rey del Caredes	9	3	2	....	4	5,950
Nanki Pooh	12	5	3	2	2	5,900
Bellicoso	11	3	1	....	7	5,895
Laureate	14	3	3	2	6	5,895
Caprivi	23	6	2	6	9	5,800
Havoc	18	4	3	2	9	5,725
California	14	5	3	3	3	5,480
Paladin (imp.)	11	1	3	2	5	5,315
Owlet	28	8	5	4	11	5,150
Pelleas	22	10	3	4	5	5,075
Ta Ta	19	8	6	2	3	5,095
Blasco	12	2	2	1	7	5,055

RECAPITULATION.

Number of winners	46
Times started	703
Times first	255
Times second	143
Times third	92
Times unplaced	214
Total amount won	$556,081

Gideon & Daly's Luck.

Gideon & Daly had the best year of the big stables in the earnings of their 2-year-olds, The Butterflies, Waltzer, Keenan, and Nanki-Pooh winning for this firm combined a total of $115,940. Agitator and Sir Galahad won $50,278 for J. R. & F. P. Keene, a great falling off from last year for them, Domino, Hornpipe, El Telegrafo, and Hyder Abad in 1893 landing $235,760 in stakes and purses for these turfmen. C. Littlefield Jr. won $33,045 with Connoisseur and Sabilla, while E. Corrigan bought Handsome and Leo Lake early enough in the season to win $22,777 with the pair. Gutta Percha, Paladin, and Owlet won $22,085 for J. A., A. H. & D. H. Morris; $19,580 fell to J. Rupert Jr., through the earnings of Gotham and Counter Tenor; Annisette and Dolabra won $14,870 for P. Lorillard, and The Coon and California won $12,055 for the Oneck Stable. No two of the other performers went through the season in the same owner's hands. Last year with Dobbins and Armitage the Manhattan Stable won over $60,000, but was it not for Utica this year Mr. Croker would not be represented in this table. M. F. Dwyer had to buy Harry Reed to have a representative among these stars, while P. J. Dwyer does not figure at all in the list.

Of the series of these cracks Hanover leads, with four representatives — Handsome, The Commoner, Handspun, and Urania — a remarkable showing for McGrathiana's young sire, considering this season's starters are the product of his first year in the the stud. Next on the list come imp. Sir Modred, the Australian horse being the sire of Connoisseur, Sir Galahad, and Morderocio. But six other sires have more than one representative, namely: Imp. The Ill-Used, Magian and Applause; imp. St. Blaise, Brandywine and Prince of Monaco; Iroquois, Gotham and Utica; Himyar, Harry Reed and Havoc; imp. Darebin, Waltzer and Nanki-Pooh, and imp. Midlothian, The Coon and California. Among the sires of single winners are the names of several famous performers of other days, for instance: The Butterflies brings back remembrances of Sir Dixon's famous career; Salvator appears again in the likeness of his son, Salvation, while Lissak brings forth prominently Bell Meade's imported $13,000 imported stallion, Loyalist, who has certainly in the black colt proven his merits as a sire, inasmuch as the winner of the World's Fair Stakes was the only son or daughter the English horse has that was a 2-year-old in 1894 and the only one of his get as well that has, as yet, faced the starter's flag.

Hanover's Fine Record.

Hanover is the only sire, save imp. St. Blaise and Iroquois, that has in a single season furnished as many as four winners in this table, the former putting a like number in the $5,000 list of 1890 and the latter accomplishing the same feat in 1891. It remains to be seen whether the famous chestnut will be as uniform a breeder as the $100,000 stallion at Fairview, or the only American-bred English Derby winner, who since 1890 have each sired ten performers that have figured in this list. To Iroquois, however, really belongs the palm, as he was virtually unrepresented in 1890, the year imp. St. Blaise made his best record.

A glance over this list shows that many of these cracks come rightly by their racing powers, being near relatives to famous performers that have sprung from the same blood lines in days gone by. For instance The Butterflies is a half sister to Barnes, Meridan, and Runnymede; Connoisseur is a brother to Sir Excess; Handsome, a half brother to Ferrier; Brandywine, a brother to Potomac and Chesapeake; Keenan, a brother to Patron; Prince of Monaco, a brother to St. Carlo; Magian, a brother to Magnetizer, Magnate, and Masher; Handspun, a half sister to Strideaway and Lazzarone; Applause, a half sister to Helter Skelter; Utica, a half brother to Clifford; Sir Galahad, a brother to Fatality; Leo Lake, a half brother to Allan Bane; The Coon, a half brother to Milton; Counter Tenor, a brother to Pearl Song; Rey del Careder, a half brother to Santiago, and Owlet, a sister to Melody.

Kentucky in the Lead.

Kentucky, as usual, leads as the birthplace of these stars, no less than nineteen coming from the Blue Grass region, while California furnished thirteen, Tennessee six, New York three, and Maryland, Missouri, and New Jersey one each.

Of the breeding establishments that have representatives in this list Rancho del Paso, in California, leads with eight to its credit, Waltzer, Connoisseur, Sir Galahad, Salvation, California, Moderocio, The Coon, and Nanki Pooh, all hailing from the breeding establishment of Mr. J. B. Haggin. Next on the list comes M. Grathiana, from which stud came the Commoner, Handspun, Ta Ta, and Urania, while the Belmont family bred three in Brandywine, Prince of Monaco, and Magian. Runnymede sent out The Butterflies and Leo Lake; Woodburn, Keenan and Counter Tenor; Faustina breeding farm, Cæsarion and Toby; J. A., A. H., and D. H. Morris bred Gutta Percha and Paladin, while Utica and Gotham were foaled at Belle Meade, Lissak also being by one of the sires at that noted farm.

From a time standpoint Diggs' performance at six furlongs, though he had only eighty-three pounds up, is the most creditable, he running the distance over the Harlem, Chicago, circular track in 1:12¾, which is the world's record for a performer of any age on a circular track.

The table which follows gives a list of other creditable 2-year-olds in 1894, embracing the winners of $2,000 or over, none of which, however, reached the $5,000 line. These 67 performers combined won 297 races and $296,140, which, added to the races and money taken into camp by the $5,000 winners, shows that 113 2-year-olds on the American turf in 1894 won a total of 549 races and $842,221. To these big figures add the lesser winners which won from $400 or $500 up to a $1,000 or over, which, owing to lack of space, are left out in this compilation, and the Turf Guide will show that the 2-year-olds of America ran for fully a $1,000,000 in 1894, making the season up to that of 1893, which was the banner year in this respect of racing in this country.

Table of Smaller Winners.

The list follows:

Name.	Times started	Times first	Times second	Times third	Times unplaced	Amount won
Neutral	25	10	7	2	6	$4,880
Kennel	19	6	6	2	5	4,750
Miss Alice	35	9	9	2	15	4,706
Ella Reed	28	4	8	2	14	4,620
Hessie	4	3	1	....	....	4,450
Gath	8	1	2	2	3	4,438
Flash	16	6	3	2	5	4,432
The Bluffer	8	4	1	1	2	4,285
Kitty Scott	14	7	1	2	4	4,118
Sir Dixon Jr	34	8	10	3	13	3,925
Rey Alfonso	18	10	1	4	3	3,880
Ridicule	5	2	1	....	2	3,680
Carrie B	21	6	1	5	9	3,663
Prime Minister	17	6	4	3	4	3,655
Model	20	9	4	2	5	3,400
Glen Lilly	18	6	1	3	3	3,335
Second Attempt	11	3	2	2	4	3,255
Irish Reel	7	2	1	1	3	3,245
Satsuma	13	4	3	....	6	3,225
Montre	25	6	2	4	13	3,224
Romping Girl	15	3	2	3	7	3,210
Manchester	17	3	4	4	6	3,190
Silvie (imp)	7	2	3	1	1	3,140
Monterey	34	7	4	8	15	3,075
Katherine	13	5	2	3	3	3,074
Dorah Wood	23	5	4	9	5	3,001
Necedah	19	4	3	4	8	2,965
Voladora	11	2	1	3	5	2,875
Midgley	11	2	4	2	3	2,865
Dick Behan	24	5	4	5	10	2,760
Derelict	20	4	3	2	11	2,685
Lady McCann	11	4	2	3	2	2,680
Woodsfield	23	5	4	4	10	2,660
Leonard B	29	7	3	5	14	2,627
Liza	11	1	....	2	8	2,600
Philomena	16	3	3	3	7	2,600
Ellsworth	15	5	2	3	5	2,580
Mollie R	34	6	8	6	14	2,575
Bright Phœbus	8	2	....	1	5	2,540
Esther Cleveland	16	3	1	1	11	2,500
Piquante	7	4	2	....	1	2,475
Adam	17	4	8	2	3	2,431
Walk Over	25	6	3	1	15	2,400
Rosita	23	6	3	3	11	2,387
Lillian C	16	4	6	3	3	2,370
Lollie Eastin	6	2	1	....	3	2,342
Monaco	12	2	....	3	7	2,300
Gurgle	25	4	5	3	13	2,293
Babe Murphy	18	7	3	2	6	2,265
Wells Street	32	5	4	2	21	2,250
Lady Diamond	12	4	....	2	6	2,225
Nellie Osborne	26	3	3	6	14	2,224
Installator	33	3	9	7	14	2,212
Fayette Belle	28	6	4	4	14	2,209
King Gold	27	4	2	6	15	2,200
Glad	8	2	1	2	3	2,175
Alabama	14	4	3	....	7	2,168
Cromwell	17	3	1	1	12	2,165
Rasper	25	5	5	3	12	2,165
Golden Rod	11	[illegible]	1	2	6	2,145
Hermanita	22	[illegible]	1	3	13	2,140
Cockade	28	[illegible]	6	9	10	2,130
Picaroon	20	[illegible]	2	6	9	2,115
Ace	11	3	5	....	3	2,043
Ashland	8	2	2	....	4	2,025
Simon W	10	5	2	1	2	2,014
Repeater	16	4	5	1	6	2,004

Many of the 2-year-olds that figure in these tables passed from their breeders' hands when yearlings at auction, and it is interesting to note what some of these stars sold for and in comparison won—Diggs was the greatest bargain of the year he being sold to the party who resold him to Hankins & Johnson for $2,000, for the insignificant sum of $70:

Name.	Price as a yearling.	Won.	Excess over cost.
The Butterflies	$1,800	$54,690	$52,890
Agitator	850	40,933	40,083
Waltzer	900	40,675	39,775
Lissak	700	24,294	23,594
Connoisseur	2,500	21,425	18,935
Handsome	2,000	16,495	14,495
Harry Reed	475	16,077	15,602
Keenan	4,100	14,675	10,575
The Commoner	650	13,275	12,625
Gotham	1,500	13,215	11,715
Sabilla	450	11,610	11,160
Prince of Monaco	3,600	11,485	7,885
Handspun	3,500	10,147	6,647
Applause	3,100	10,040	6,940
Utica	7,200	9,660	2,460
Sir Galahad	2,500	9,345	6,845
Leo Lake	625	8,737	8,112
Salvation	6,250	8,380	2,130
Frank K	650	8,145	7,495
Caesarion	1,750	8,060	6,310
Urania	1,500	7,540	6,040
Toby	500	7,360	6,860
Moderocio	1,500	7,335	5,835
The Coon	1,400	6,575	5,175
Counter Tenor	1,550	6,365	4,815
Nanki Pooh	800	5,900	5,100
Caprivi	900	5,800	4,900
Havoc	450	5,725	5,275
California	600	5,480	4,880
Owlet	1,000	5,150	4,150
Ta Ta	325	5,095	4,670
Neutral	1,150	4,880	3,730
Ella Reed	800	4,620	3,820
Hessie	1,400	4,450	3,050
Gath	475	4,438	3,963
Flash	500	4,432	3,932
The Bluffer	400	4,285	3,885
Sir Dixon Jr	550	3,925	3,375
Prime Minister	825	3,655	2,830
Glen Lilly	500	3,335	2,835
Second Attempt	500	3,255	2,755
Irish Reel	1,150	3,245	2,095
Satsuma	950	3,225	2,175
Montre	1,050	3,224	2,174
Romping Girl	550	3,210	2,660
Manchester	1,200	3,190	1,990
Katherine	825	3,074	2,249
Necedah	850	2,965	2,115
Woodsfield	675	2,660	1,985
Leonard B	225	2,637	2,412
Philomena	700	2,600	1,900
Bright Phoebus	1,200	2,540	1,340
Esther Cleveland	575	2,500	1,925
Piquante	1,000	2,475	1,475
Rosita	250	2,387	2,137
Lillian C	550	2,370	1,820
Ace	260	2,043	1,783
Simon W	250	2,014	1,764

About the biggest disappointments of the year were Sallie Woodford, the daughter of Salvator and Miss Woodford, who cost $5,000 and had a desperate time in winning two cheap purse races, and the brother to Freeland, for which J. R. & F. P. Keene paid $7,800, an outlay for which they have yet to receive returns. This colt was also the highest priced yearling of his year. Yo Tambien's brother, who cost $27,000, won less than $1,500, showing no class.

IRISHMEN IN THE ROPED ARENA.

Fitzsimmons Thinks They Are the Greatest of the Whole List.

"It seems to me," said Bob Fitzsimmons yesterday, "that the Irish or Celtic race is the most vigorous physically and the most devoted to athletic sports of any in the world. Especially is this true of those sports which involve actual conflict. There the Irishman reigns supreme, giving the Celtic stock an unrivaled predominance, with the Anglo-Saxon or English stock a close second. Prize fighters are generally of Celtic blood. Most of the champions were of Irish origin. This does not necessarily prove the Irish a pugnacious race, but shows that Irishmen are physically brave and more inclined to the use of natural than of artificial weapons. Statistics prove that the use of pistols and knives is rare in Ireland, while the fist and plain blackthorn stick play their part in both history and romance of the Emerald Isle.

"Donnelly, one of the earliest champions, was Irish. Jack Cooper was a rare combination—Irish and gypsy. Morrissey was a full-blooded Irishman; John C. Heenan had the Celtic blood; and Jem Mace was of Irish descent. Ned O'Baldwin, 'the Irish giant,' goes on the list without comment. Joe Coburn and Tom Allen were descendants of the Irish Kings—so was Mike McCool. John L. Sullivan is proud of Hibernian blood; Jim Corbett's father came over at an early age; Jack Dempsey, Jack McAuliffe, and Peter Maher are all Irish, and Dempsey was born at the Curragh of Kildare, a famous Irish fighting ground. Charley Mitchell, England's champion, has an Irish father—so has Jake Kilrain, while Denver Ed Smith is an Irishman.

"Irishmen are a peculiar race, anyhow. They fight all the battles of the world except their own. I heard a New York clubman read over a list of the Irishmen commanding Chinese and Japanese troops in the Eastern war, and at least half of the European officers bore Irish names.

"The Anglo-Saxon fighting stock, however, compares favorably with the Irish—witness Tom Hyer in America and Tom Sayers in England. Billy Smith, the welterweight, is an excellent sample of the Anglo-Saxon breed.

"French and German boxers were formerly rare birds, an idea prevailing that the Gaul and Teuton lacked stamina for punishment. Billy Myer, Jack Everhardt, and Owen Zeigler, however, can vouch for German courage and George Lavigne, George Leblanche, Joe Bertrand, and Tommy Ryan—whose real name is Joseph Lajeunesse—are specimens of fighting Frenchmen.

"The negro has come to the front more rapidly of late years than any other race, and Peter Jackson, Frank Craig, 'the Harlem coffee cooler,' Joe Walcott, and George Dixon testify to the African's skill and gameness in the ring. Australians hold a foremost rank in the contests of the present day, but most of the Australian fighters—like Joe Goddard, Dan Creedon, and Frank Slavin—are of Irish parentage. My father was Irish and my mother English, making me a mixture of the two great fighting races, and of the same origin as Charley Mitchell."

Tommy Kelly, the "Harlem Spider," a once noted Eastern bantamweight, has decided to come West. He will meet Joe Bertrand, the Californian, in an eight-round contest near Chicago Jan. 21.

Eddie Santry, the West Side boxer, has secured a match which will give him some standing in Eastern pugilistic circles. He will fight Charley Kelly, who was recently beaten by Billy Plimmer before the Atlantic Athletic club, early in March for a purse of $500, the weights to be 110 pounds.

Al Zimmerman, heavyweight champion wrestler of the Northwest, and Charles Norbeck, champion of Sweden, who recently wrestled a draw, will meet at Skandia Hall tonight and decide the question of superiority.

AUGUST BELMONT MAY BE ELECTED.

Chairmanship of the Jockey Club May Be His if He Will Accept It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Jockey club next Thursday will be of unusual interest to turfmen. Not only is there a Chairman to be elected in place of John Hunter, but also three stewards. If August Belmont can be persuaded to accept the Chairmanship he will probably be elected. It is not probable the Jockey club will take any official action Thursday regarding its legislative program. Gov. Morton is known to be favorably disposed towards horsemen, and any reasonable measure passed in their interests will meet with his approval. A racing bill will probably be introduced in the New Jersey Legislature next month. It will be overwhelmingly defeated, but the agitation, it is thought, will help to secure a bill the following year. Those who are in the best position to know the opinions of the average Jerseyman say there will be no bill there for five years at least. It is probable that there will be an attempt to race at Linden without betting. Mr. Appleby and other members of the association are willing to accept a pecuniary loss for the benefit of the turf. Mr. Cassatt makes an emphatic denial of any intention to open Monmouth Park.

Meeting of Trotting Horse Men.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—President Ijams has called a meeting of the Western-Southern Trotting Association for Chicago, Jan. 8, to fix upon dates for trotting meetings next season.

Right in Line.

Some boys had put up a snow fort, and were throwing the frigid missiles with a great deal of enthusiasm. The elderly man with a young heart happened to be passing, and he paused to enjoy the scene.

"That's it," he said to a lad who happened to pass near him with an armful of snowballs. "I like to see the youngsters enjoy themselves. That's just the thing—a good old-time snow fort."

There was patronage in the tone of the boy as he said: "Mister, didn't you ever read about how Napoleon once had a snow fight?"

"Why-er, yes; of course."

"Well, this ain't no old-time snow fort. This is a Napoleon fad, this is."—*Washington Star.*

NOT FOR SOFT DRINKS

LIQUOR DEALERS CRITICISE BISHOP FALLOWS' SCHEME.

The Plan for "Home Saloons," That Will Sell No Intoxicants, Not Considered Feasible—"Rounders," It Is Said, Would Not Patronize Them, Business-Men Would Find Them Inconvenient, and Laboring Men Would Yearn for the Usual Resort Stimulants—Terse Talks.

But few of the liquor dealers are in sympathy with that "Home Saloon" scheme proposed by Bishop Fallows and the Christian League. In the goodness of their hearts they fear it cannot be made to pay. Mr. McGinty, who keeps "The Buffet" on Jackson street, says in his opinion three or four saloons without strong drink goods could easily be conducted in Chicago and not do the regular trade any harm. "I don't see wherein they will interfere with our business. People who want to drink liquor will drink it any way and you can't start any sort of temperance arrangement to keep them from it. I don't think, however, the name saloon is appropriate. The American people know that saloon means a place where whisky and beer are sold. Some old toper might be passing by one of the Bishop's places, see the word saloon over the door, and step in to get a drink. Finding his mistake he would be ashamed to go out again without buying someting, so he would be spending money for that which he did not want."

"Those are just the kind of fellows," observed a bystander, "I take it that Bishop Fallows wants to catch."

"That's so, I reckon," replied Mr. McGinty after stopping a moment to consider the inappropriateness of his argument; "but it's rather tough, as you know, to put a man in an embarrassing position where he has got to drink coffee or soda water when he wants whisky. The scheme, however, is a good one, although I don't believe the promoters will make any money out of it. If they are going to set an elaborate free lunch all the time I don't see how they can. The lunch we give here costs us about $10 a day. On that alone we lose money, but it is one of the things that brings us steady patronage. Business-men in the neighborhood who like a glass of beer with their lunch come in here to eat. Consequently they also patronize us when they want to drink at other times. The man who wants coffee with his lunch would probably patronize the 'Home Saloon,' but he would not go there after lunch time with his friends and spend a dollar or two for mineral water and lemonade and sweet wine."

Mr. Kenna Philosophizes.

"Hinkey Dink" Kenna don't like the idea at all. It doesn't coincide with his views as to the manner in which the poor should be provided for. "Why don't they open the churches nights," said he, "and let all these poor men sleep in them. That would then be doing somebody some good. Then let them open free coffee houses and give the penniless creatures a cup of hot coffee of a morning. Then they would be 'on the square.' But this 'home saloon' business is no good. What does a poor man want with lemonade and sweet wine. They're not his kind of drinks. He wouldn't buy them. A rich man don't keep such stuff in his cellar, does he?"

And as if he had put a hot shot against the bull's eye, the First Ward committeeman swung proudly back in his chair to wait for his question to be answered. But it was not answered. Nobody said a word.

After some hard deep thinking he resumed: "There are 2,000 honest men in this ward out of work and out of money. They can't get anything to do. They have no place to lay their heads. They sleep in the stations, and in box cars. I know them, and know they are honest because I have occasion to come in contact with them about twice a year. You know, I am the committeeman for this ward. I see Bishop Fallows says he's going to have these places fixed up as elegantly as any saloon in Chicago, and he's going to keep a free lunch on the bar. Who will patronize it? The class that live off free lunches down here on Clark street are not allowed in such high-toned places. And they never have the nickel to buy a cup of coffee with, nohow. If they want to do something for the poor let them open free coffee-houses."

While all the proprietors predicted financial failure for the "Home" saloon, a Clark street bartender said they could be made to pay. He based his judgment on the fortunes taken out of "barrel-houses," as he called them, where five cents is the only price asked for any drink. "The keepers of these joints," said he, "sell sweet wine and everything else at five cents a glass and get rich. In some of them they give you a glass and let you help yourself to all you want to drink for five cents. I don't think the Home saloon will stop any one from drinking liquor, but with billiard and pool tables and other games as an attraction a great many men will go there to spend their evenings instead of to the saloons. If they can sell enough of it there is plenty of money in coffee at five cents a cup, but the class of men who patronize saloons want 'the old thing' instead of coffee; therefore they will not injure the saloon business a particle."

Not to His Taste.

"I don't think much of it," said J. B. Fitzgerald. "No man wants to drink three or four cups of coffee with his lunch, as most men drink three or four glasses of beer. There is where we get even on the free lunch. If a man pays five cents for a cup of coffee and eats up 20 cents' worth of beef the business can't last very long. Free lunch, billiards, and newspaper files are not the things that make saloons pay."

Said Dan Coughlin: "I believe such saloons would be a good thing, and would like to see the league go ahead with them. They would keep a good many poor fellows off the street if nothing else, and that would be something in their favor. There ought to be two on the West Side, two on the South Side, and one on the North Side. These philanthropic people could not put their money to better use. But I am afraid they will not keep them up, because it will take a long time to put such places on a paying basis."

A good many of the keepers preferred not to have their names used nor be quoted as having anything at all to say ... about the matter. Capt. Hogg promised to read up on it and give his opinion at another time. James McGarry declined to be interviewed on something he knew nothing about. A keeper opposite the Court-House thus expressed himself: "They ought to do well, they are smart people."

"A saloon without red liquor! It will never do," exclaimed a Randolph street dealer. "You can't run such a place and expect to make money. People don't drink coffee and milk and soda-water like they do beer and whisky. They would soon be dead if they did. If the league is going to set a fine free lunch and only sell coffee, chocolate, etc., why don't they open lunch counters instead of saloons? They would be more appropriate, and we all know there is big money in lunch counters."

The Voice of Streams.

Each mountain hath its choir of foamy rills,
That to the stars all night sweet music make;
The brook that hastens downward to the lake,
With pleasant sound the forest mazes fills.
The river murmurs when it leaves the hills;
With mighty roar the glacier's torrents wake,
When snows are melting; under grass and brake,
In mountain meadows, clear the ice-spring trills.
Streams lulled Mæcenas, and the voice of streams,
At Abbotsford, to Scott's fast-deafening ears
Brought back the sleep of childhood and its dreams.
What needeth He our songs and hymnals weak,
Who ocean's stormy diapason hears,
Who hears the brooks that flow from every peak?

—*William Prescott Foster in the January Century.*

On a Par.

"You are bigger than I am," sneered the mouse to the cow, "but I guess I've come just as near solving the woman question as have you."—*Detroit Tribune.*

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WHEN IS DEATH REAL?

SURGICAL OPERATIONS AND DECOMPOSITION TELL THE TALE.

Nothing Else Absolutely Sure, Says a New York Physician—Instances Where People Have Lived After the Heart Ceased to Beat—A Frenchman Who Bequeathed a Fortune for the Discovery of Means of Recognizing in a Sure and Indisputable Manner Signs of Real Death.

"Except where a surgical operation is performed, the only absolute sign of death is the decomposition of the body," said a physician to a New York *Sun* reporter during a conversation on the proposed method of reviving criminals who have suffered in the electric chair. "I have had cases of apparent death in my own practice. An urgent message from the physician in charge called me one night to a young ladies' seminary in this city. As I ascended the stairs to the patient's room I was met by the housekeeper, who, between her sobs, could only say: 'It is too late, doctor; she is dead.' I went up to the room, nevertheless. There upon the bed lay a young girl of about 18. Her face bore the mask of death.

"'I am sorry to have disturbed you at this hour,' the doctor said; 'the heart stopped beating about five minutes ago.'

"I bent over and listened at the chest; no respiration, no beating of the heart was to be heard. While I listened some one said:

"'I always thought she would go off in one of those attacks.'

"These words were a revelation to me, and I hastily threw off my coat and began artificial respiration. Little by little there was a change of expression in the face; the features relaxed, the eyes appeared less sunken, the face became flushed; the eyelids moved, and after a full hour of constant work the life of youth returned. The girl had had an attack of grave hysteria. She is now married and the mother of three handsome children.

"In another case I had seen my patient at 11 p. m., and after giving my instructions to the nurse in charge I had gone away. At 7 o'clock the next morning I received the message, 'Father passed away quietly this morning at 1:30.' This was rather unexpected. I knew that I had left the patient in danger, but did not imagine that I was seeing him for the last time. However, after a hurried breakfast I went to the house, and found that the night nurse had spread a sheet over the body. In removing it something—call it intuition if you will—made me think that the man was not dead. Nor was he; and it was not until five days later that he really died.

"Who knows how many times a physician who has attended a patient, and to whom word is brought that the sick one is dead, fills out the blank which the undertaker presents him without taking the trouble to see for himself that the death is real? That probably happens every day in this city; and what of the country, where the doctor often lives miles away from his patient? The thought of the torture of those who may have been buried alive, under false appearances of death, is so frightful that it fills the soul with grief. Do I think that people are often buried alive? Yes, I do; perhaps oftener than we imagine. Life may exist without being evident, but non-evidence of life is not proof of death. If ever we are able to discover the moment when death substitutes itself certainly for life, we shall have solved a problem which has occupied the philosophers of all times and all countries.

"One of my professional friends tells me of a providential escape from premature burial which occurred in his practice. 'I attended a little girl of 3,' he says, 'up to the time when in my own judgment and that of the parents and all present the child was dead. Being assured of this, I went home; but two hours later, in the evening, I returned to the house, as I was concerned about the mother, to whom the death of the child had been a great blow. The father was busy writing, informing friends of their loss. On leaving the room where the parents were I passed in front of the little one's bed. My look fell for an instant upon the little face, when I thought that I noticed an almost imperceptible movement of the sheet that covered the body. The cheeks were hard and cold, the conjunctiva insensible, the pupils completely insensible to light. I should not have dared affirm that the slight movement which I had seen came from the body, and yet I believed that my little patient was not dead. I have never been able to explain how that phenomenon was produced; I do not attempt to explain it; but the one thing certain is that the child was considered dead; that she was enshrined for the tomb, and that she is today in very good health.'

"I am not prepared to say," the physician continued, "that the proposed experiments as to the power of electricity to inflict death will determine whether former unfortunates died by the shock or by the autopsy. But let me remind you that as far back as 1888 Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson read a paper before the Medical Society of London on 'The Absolute Signs of Death,' in which he protested against the production of death by electricity because it was altogether unreliable, and mentioned a series of experiments he had made upon sheep, showing that while it was possible with a very powerful current to kill birds and small animals, it was quite otherwise when large animals were experimented with. He showed conclusively that supposed capital punishment by electricity is very liable to error, sometimes producing mere scorching and at others a catalentic state, from which the subject subsequently recovers. However, all this talk about real or apparent death may perhaps be productive of some good, for it may help to stir our Legislature to take steps to insure that people are really dead before they are buried.

"Much as this subject is discussed in Europe, where many precautions are taken, I have known it to be brought up prominently in the country only twice. One occasion was at a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society in March, 1879, and the other was an article by G. Eric Mackay, on premature burials, which appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly* in 1880. Some years ago, convinced of the insufficiency of the signs of real death, and alarmed by the great number of cases in which apparent death had been mistaken for real death, Dr. Manni, professor in the University of Rome, offered to the Academy of Sciences of Paris a sum of money to be awarded to the most successful writer on the question of apparent death and the prevention of the fatal accidents that are often its natural consequence. The Academy of Sciences proposes the following questions: What are the distinctive characters of apparent death? and What are the means to prevent premature burial? One essay only seemed worthy of the reward, and the reputed infallible sign was the prolonged absence of the beatings of the heart on auscultation. But very soon cases were reported where the most conscientious auscultation had failed to reveal even the least trembling of the heart, and yet life was not extinct.

"Moved by this sad condition a great philanthropist, the Marquis d'Ourches, bequeathed to the Academy of Medicine of Paris 25,000 francs for the founding of two prizes, the first, 20,000 francs, for the discovery of a simple and vulgar [popular] means of recognizing, in a sure and indubitable manner, signs of real death; the second, 5,000 francs, for the best means of recognizing the signs of real death by means of electricity, galvanism, or any other process requiring either the intervention of a medical man or the application of substances not within the reach of every one. That prize never was awarded; and I believe that a prize is still offered every year on the same subject.

"The number of individuals recorded as actually or nearly buried alive is large—let us hope that it has been exaggerated. One author alone, Bruhier, gathered 123 cases; fifteen actually buried before death, four opened before death, and 103 of persons reported dead without being so, of whom the greater number revived before burial. I am not going to relate all the marvelous stories which a whim, perhaps, created, or which have been gathered lightly. But there are some of which the most obstinate skepticism cannot destroy the frightful reality. One of the most celebrated of these is the touching story of Cardinal Dounet, a French Senator, which he related himself in the Senate chamber. On a hot summer day, while he was a young priest, in a crowded church, he was seized in the pulpit with a sudden dizziness. His lips refused to move, he sank to the floor, and attendants carried him away. There was so little doubt of his actual death that a few hours later the funeral bell was tolled. He could not see, but he could hear, and he endured the exquisite pain of hearing the physician declare that he was dead. He heard the doctor inquire his age and place of birth, and heard him give the permit of interment for the next day. The venerable Bishop, in whose cathedral he had been preaching, came to recite a De Profundis. The dimensions for the coffin had been taken, when at length, amid the many voices about him, the young priest distinguished one that had a marvelous effect upon him. With a great effort he was able to move, and the next day he appeared in the pulpit as usual. It was forty years afterward that he related in the Senate chamber the story of his terrible experience.

"I have spoken of a paper read before the Medico-Legal Society in 1879. It was by Dr. Beach on 'Inspection of the Dead.' 'It is not a very unusual thing,' he said, 'for a physician to furnish a certificate of death before the actual demise of his patient; and we all know of instances where, in such cases, the doctor's gloomy prognosis has not been verified, and the individual whom he has consigned to the tomb has perhaps had the singular experience of reading the document which, under ordinary circumstances, ought to be conclusive evidence of his own death. The only certification of death required by the Board of Health is the burial certificate, which is accepted if given by any physician who has attended the deceased person even though he did not see him immediately before death; and it is not required by the Board of Health that he shall see the dead body at all before giving it. It may be admitted that if a body could always be properly kept and carefully watched for a sufficient time, life, if it existed, would in all probability manifest itself and prevent any chance of burial alive. But as soon as possible after breath is supposed to have left it, the body is subjected to the temperature of ice. One effect only could follow; if the vital spark were present it would take only a short time to extinguish it entirely.'

"Do not understand me to say," the doctor concluded, "that there is no way of pronouncing with certainty upon the state of life or death. But nature seems to have reserved that privilege to itself. The only sign which by itself and in itself characterizes death infallibly is the decomposition of the body."

LOCOMOTIVES ARE CONTRARY.

Some of Them, at Least, Seem Full of Whims and Perversities.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* That locomotives are freaky creatures and deserve classification as "she"—for no one ever heard of an engineer calling his machine anything else—is attested by William H. Crawford, chief of the Constructing Engineers' Corps of the Baldwin works, who is now on his way to Japan to superintend the erection of a consignment of locomotives intended for a road operated by the government.

"It is not an uncommon expression," said Chief Crawford, "to hear that such and such a thing works with the regularity of a machine, and one is not surprised when such a comparison is made, for machines are supposed to work with mathematical regularity and never to vary from the speed or action to which they are set. The locomotive, though, is a striking exception to this rule. It seems decidedly opposed at times to a monotonously perfect performance of its work, and to rid itself of the depressing effect of sameness it indulges in the most fanciful and inexplicable freaks, driving its master into bewildering wonder. To attempt to tell you all its curious ways would be as great an undertaking as to tell why a woman does thus and so. In this respect there is a great similarity between locomotives and women.

"No one ever heard of an engineer speaking of his machine as 'he' and no one ever will, unless it becomes more submissive to reason or less inclined to act according to its own whims and caprices. For this reason an engineer must know his engine before he can manage it with any skill at all. He cannot mount a cab in which he has never sat before and obtain good work. He must become familiar with its habits and ways, and whenever he changes engines he has to begin all over again. Engineers do not like to go out on any other engine. They never gain complete mastery over any, but approach it nearer when they have been on one for some time.

"This seems strange, in view of the fact that there are so few levers to be controlled to manage a locomotive. The only parts of the machine necessary to be touched to move the engine forward, back it, or bring it to a stop are the throttle, the reverse lever, and the air brake. The throttle is the controller of the main valve, which admits or shuts off steam to the cylinder. The reverse lever runs over a semi-circular bar of iron, in which there are several notches. When the lever is thrown open, the engine will move forward. To reverse it the reverse lever is thrown backward. The only other lever necessary to be used governs the air brakes. Like horses, engines seem to know who holds the reins. An engineer on an engine not his own is at an utter loss what to do if it begins playing tricks, one of the most common of which is running away. The engineer will get out of the cab, leaving the machine standing quietly and submissively as can be, when of a sudden it starts along the track at top speed, and generally keeps on running until steam is exhausted, unless it runs into another train and is brought to a sudden stop. Just why engines do this is a mystery. How the throttle opens itself, or how it can run with the throttle closed, is beyond the knowledge of engineers, but they do it, and sometimes play havoc, too.

"Another trick is foaming. Without warning the water in the boiler will begin to foam, and instead of generating steam will bubble like a tea kettle. This can be remedied, though, by taking in a new supply of water. It is an old trick for discharged employés and during strikes to have a piece of soap dropped into the boiler to produce his effect. Often, too, it will go 'lame.' This happens when the eccentric is slipped or it does not 'cough' properly. The eccentrics work on the axle of the main driver, and often the outer ring will slip and fall on the axle. As they work the steam chest the supply is cut off when one of them slips and the engine comes to a standstill. 'Coughing' is not the result of a cold, but is the discharge of the steam from the cylinder after it has been used. There ought to be four 'coughs' to every revolution of the driving wheels, but when the valves choke it it will 'cough' only once or twice, and the relief is a large dose of oil.

"One of the oddest freaks of an engine is jumping. I do not mean to tell of the wonderful tales of engines leaping across cañons when bridges are gone, but frequently, when running at a high rate of speed, if some small obstruction is met on the track the engine will jump ten or twelve inches and drop squarely on the rails again. These are a few of the ailments a locomotive is subject to, and they begin as soon as it leaves the shop and continue until it is consigned to the junk pile."

A VENERABLE RELIC.

The Holy Coat of Argenteuil One of Several with Holy Associations.

The holy coat of Argenteuil, in France, is one of several venerable relics which are declared and "proved" to be the identical seamless robe that Christ wore when he was led to Golgotha to be crucified. It has numerous stains upon it, which the faithful believe and declare to be the stains of Christ's blood. There are, however, many in the church who doubt the genuineness of the relic; and to satisfy them the Bishop of Versailles recently decided to submit the coat to scientific tests, to be made by MM. Laton and Rousel, two eminent chemists of Paris. Their report, which has just been published, concludes as follows:

To sum up: From the portion of the coat marked with rust-colored spots we obtained (1) A faint green coloration, with the tincture of guaiacum and the essence of turpentine; (2) the revival of the red globules of blood, with the artificial serum; (3) the formation of crystals of haemin or of chlorohydrate of haematin. These indications are sufficient to enable us to affirm that the spots examined are actually due to blood—and to human blood. Judging by the whole of our analysis, we presume that this blood is very old.

Hog-Killin' Time.

There's joy in old Georgy
In hog-killin' time;
The fiddles a-playin'—
The bells on the chime;
An' many a dollar,
An' many a dime
Jest jingles in Georgia
At hog-killin' time!

There's joy in old Georgy
In hog-killin' time,
The weather is bracin'—
A feller feels prime;
The backlog is blazin'—
There's reason an' rhyme,
An' yer feet find the fiddle
In hog-killin' time!

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

TRAPPINGS OF WOE.

UNPLEASANT FATE FOLLOWS WIDOWED QUEENS.

During the Lifetime of Their Regal Lords They Must of Necessity Meet Public Questions and They Are Tainted by the Poison of Politics—Court Quarrels Follow Fast, So That When These Women Are Left Alone No One Is Left to Do Them Honor.

"Ex-Attaché in the New York *Tribune*:" In reading the accounts of the obsequies of Alexander III. and of the wedding of his successor one cannot fail to be struck by the tenderly affectionate behavior of the young Czar on all public occasions toward his widowed mother. He seems to have been quite touching in the deference which he paid to her, and to have impressed all present with his manifest anxiety to associate her with everything that he did. His conduct presents a striking and in every way pleasing contrast to the attitude under similar circumstances of Emperor William of Germany—a contrast which must have come home with particular force to Empress Frederick unless she is possessed of an exceptionally forgiving and indulgent character, a weakness which no one dreams of ascribing to her. And yet she, too, was deserving of sympathy and consideration when she lost her husband—perhaps even more so than the Czarina. The closing scenes in the life of Emperor Frederick were quite as heartrending as those at Livadia; instead of being surrounded by devoted relatives and friends, she had bitter enemies even among those gathered around the deathbed of the dying monarch, and finally, with her imperious nature, her ambition and her strong mind she must have suffered more acutely than gentle Empress Marie from the knowledge that the loss of her beloved husband involved the loss also of all the power and influence which she had only been permitted to wield for the brief term of 100 days.

There is something particularly hard in the lot of the widows of monarchs, which I do not think is sufficiently taken into consideration. In their case death robs them not only of a consort, but also of rank, power, and position. They are compelled to step down from the throne with all that such a descent implies, and to yield the place to their daughters-in-law. For once in the way the daughter-in-law rises superior to her husband's mother, and not alone relegates her to a very secondary place, but likewise makes her feel—even if animated by the kindest intentions—that her presence at court is a source of embarrassment. For, if there ever was a superfluous piece of furniture for which there is no suitable room, it is a Dowager Queen or Empress; and so thoroughly is this fact appreciated that a sort of unwritten law, based on tradition and precedent, exists among the reigning houses of Europe, which prescribes that she should make a point of remaining as much as possible absent from State functions and entertainments at which her successor as first lady in the land happens to be present. The object of this provision is to avoid drawing general attention to a change that is usually painful for the elder of the two. She is expected to retire into obscurity, to stay away from court, leaving her successor every freedom to introduce innovations and to alter things so as to suit the latter's own fancy.

Thus, Queen Adelaide of Great Britain, widow of King William IV., survived her husband for nearly fifteen years, yet was never seen at court save on two occasions, when she emerged from her retirement at the urgent solicitations of Queen Victoria, the first time being on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Prince Albert and the other at the christening of the Princess Royal (now Empress Frederick), when, as godmother, she held her niece's firstborn at the font. With these two exceptions she was practically invisible throughout the entire duration of her widowhood, being so little seen in public that when she died at Stanmore Priory, her beautiful suburban place near Harrow, and was borne to the grave by old sailor veterans who had served under her husband's orders in the navy, most people became aware for the first time that there had been such a person as a Queen Dowager of the United Kingdom.

While no one anticipates that the widowed Czarina will ever attempt to in any way usurp the prerogatives of Empress Alexandra, or to influence the actions of her clever daughter-in-law, both Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen Pia of Portugal have, since they became widows, been a source of no end of turmoil and unpleasantness to the courts of their respective sons. Both ladies are renowned for their cleverness, and pride themselves on being what the French so graphically describe as "maitresses femmes." But neither one nor the other is renowned for the possession of much tact, and the result is that there has been a good deal of friction and unpleasantness between the dowagers and their successors on the banks of the Spree and on those of the Tagus. At Berlin the Empress Frederick was ill-advised enough to comment in such a manner on what she was pleased to consider the intellectual dullness and density of her daughter-in-law, that it came to the young Emperor's ears and created some very bad blood. Moreover, she had become so much accustomed to lord it over her children, to exact from them, even after they had grown up, the blindest obedience and even subserviency, that at first she could not resign herself to become in her turn submissive to precisely those two whom she had until then treated with the greatest strictness and disregard for their inclinations. There were, consequently, some very stormy scenes between the Emperor and his widowed mother, who considered herself so badly treated as to call for the intervention of her English relatives. The upshot was that all Europe was made aware of the bitter feelings prevailing between mother and son, and that the latter plainly gave Empress Frederick to understand that it would be more pleasant for all parties concerned if she withdrew for a time from court and avoided any further encroachment upon the prerogatives and position of Empress Augusta Victoria. And if, of late, she has been treated with a greater degree of consideration than in the first years of her widowhood, it is because the Emperor's reckless extravagance has resulted in financial straits that have brought home to him with particular force the fact that his mother has, as heiress of the Duchess Galliera, a very long and well-filled purse.

At Lisbon the unpleasantness has been of an even still more acute character. The late King Louis was an easy-going, indolent man, who, throughout the twenty-eight years of his occupancy of the throne, permitted his strong-minded and imperious consort to reign in his name, abandoning everything to her control. While her eldest son, the present King, is quite as indolent as was his father, his French wife is quite the reverse. A daughter of the Comte de Paris, she has inherited all the masculine traits of her mother's character, is exceedingly independent, and from the very moment of the late King's demise opposed to her mother-in-law a will as strong, as imperious, and as determined as her own. There ensued a not altogether edifying struggle for supremacy between the two Queens, between the daughter of the Comte de Paris and the favorite daughter of burly King Victor Emmanuel, the only one of his children, by the by, who resembles him. As could be foreseen from the outset, it was the dowager who was ultimately obliged to give way, but not before the quarrel of the two royal ladies had degenerated into an open conflict and the court of Lisbon divided into two rival camps, all the malcontents and ultra-Conservatives gathering around Queen Pia, who was even credited with ambitious designs of heading an insurrection against the King with the object of placing on the throne her second son, the Duke of Oporto, who is unmarried and completely under his mother's influence. She now lives in comple retirement at Cascaes, and seldom comes to Lisbon, and never to court.

Queen Isabella II., who may likewise be included in the list of royal dowagers, has, since the restoration of her dynasty to the throne, repeatedly attempted to interfere not only in matters connected with the court of Madrid, but also in politics. So much so, indeed, that twice during the reign of her son, the late King Alfonso XII., and three times since his death has the government been compelled to insist courteously but firmly upon her immediate departure from Spain. She found it difficult to realize that her abdication was irrevocable; that her general behavior and mode of life are no longer in keeping with the immensely improved tone that prevails at the court of her daughter-in-law and grandson, and that the political doctrines which she professes are out of date, and if enforced would merely result in another popular revolution similar to the one which drove her from the country in 1868.

Infinitely better sense was displayed by the dowager Queen Olga of Würtemberg, who died the other day on the shores of Lake Constance, after having survived her semi-demented husband for about a couple of years, although it was notorious that she had taken advantage of the condition of his mind to gather into her own hands all the reins of power, and to exercise almost absolute rule in his name, converting the court of Stuttgart into the headquarters of Russian influence in Germany; yet the very moment that her husband died she stepped down off the throne and withdrew into the utmost retirement, leaving the way entirely clear for her young and lovely successor, Queen Charlotte. She was infinitely too proud ever to expose herself to a slight or to a snub.

Even in far Cathay all the evils with which poor China is now being overwhelmed are attributed to the disastrous influence of the dowager Empress, who is held responsible for her country's ruin.

From this it will be seen that royal dowagers, except when they consent completely to efface themselves and to withdraw into obscurity, are not only a source of embarrassment, but also of trouble, which the people in olden times were wont to obviate by burning the royal widow alive along with the corpse of the King.

REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED.

What the Dry Goods Stores Do in the Matter of Giving Credit to Customers.

New York *Sun:* In the middle of one of last week's busiest days a tall, rather haughty-looking woman called upon the superintendent of a big Twenty-third street dry goods store and said she would like to open an account there.

"I have just returned from the West," she said, "and must make a number of purchases."

The superintendent received her with politeness. After asking her to be seated he said:

"Please give me your name and address?"

Having written these down he added:

"Now, please give me your references?"

She had these ready, too.

"Thank you," he said then, "that will do. We will make an immediate investigation of your references, and be prepared to open an account, if they are satisfactory, by the close of the day."

"But," said the woman, "I want to get some things right away. If I have to wait I'll be put to a lot of fuss and bother."

"O, no; not at all," said the superintendent. "You just order what you want, and I have no doubt we will be able to deliver your goods today. It doesn't take long for us to make the regular inquiries, and there is no reason why there should be any remarkable delay in the delivery of your goods. I shouldn't be surprised if they were delivered just as quickly as if your account had been running."

The woman was not at all satisfied, and was inclined to be indignant.

"It seems to me," she said, "that there is a lot of fuss and red tape about this. I never had any such trouble in Chicago. Here are my bank book and check book. They ought to be sufficient to prove my trustworthiness."

"My dear madam," said the superintendent, "I have not the slightest doubt that you are entirely trustworthy, and that we shall be very glad to give you credit. At the same time you must realize that we have to go about this business in a systematic way, and even while we are morally assured that a customer is entirely satisfactory we cannot omit the usual precautions. If we did we would slip up, and we could not afford to sell our goods as cheaply as we do. Our caution protects you and all other customers as much as it does us, for, inasmuch as our loss is very slight we can afford to sell goods cheaply. If you could realize how many audacious attempts are made to swindle us, and how much care has to be exercised to discover the artful dodgers who are constantly getting up new schemes to fool us, you would appreciate the need of our acting with the deliberation that we do in your case. I assure you that we will use every effort to expedite matters, and, if it is necessary to do so, we will deliver your goods by special messenger."

The woman went away satisfied.

Nowadays retail merchants are much aided in investigating the trustworthiness of persons who apply to them for credit by a firm which devotes itself to investigating the credit of all New York citizens, and which issues at stated intervals a directory containing the names of those whom it finds worthy. This directory is confidential and never is seen by the customer. Not every firm is so cautious about extending credit as the one mentioned above. In fact one of the largest dry goods houses in New York is continually making efforts to extend the number of its credit customers. Every time a customer purchases goods to be delivered C. O. D. a special clerk hunts for the name of the customer in the directory referred to, and if it is found there the goods are delivered, and no bill is sent until thirty days have elapsed. The object of this is to attract the customer by an unusual show of attention. Other firms agreed to give credit to any respectable-looking applicant, but made their investigations before they deliver the goods, and if the results are not satisfactory break their promise. The superintendent of one of the leading dry goods stores said:

"Most of our customers are required to give references if they want to open credit accounts. Some people, however, are so well known in New York that they do not require any references. We have a regular department for investigating references and everything is done on a thorough system. Sometimes crooks, who appear respectable, apply for credit and give excellent references. Then they order goods and ask that they be sent to some other address than the one they have given. We were fooled a number of times in that way before we discovered their game. That was simply this: They would give as their own the names and addresses of persons who were eminently respectable and the names and addresses of some of the acquaintances of these people for references. Both would prove satisfactory. Then they would order goods sent to other persons and charged to them. Of course they would never be heard of after the goods were delivered, and the persons whose names they had used knew nothing of them. To overcome that sort of swindling strangers, who give satisfactory references otherwise, must also be identified before we will deliver goods to them at other addresses than those found in the directories as belonging to the names given us."

CABLE CAR TREATMENT.

A New York Man Discovers a New Way to Reduce Flesh.

New York *Herald:* "How can I reduce my flesh?" questioned Jones of his friend Thompson the other day. "You used to have more of the adipose yourself than you could comfortably handle. Give me the recipe."

"Why, it's the greatest thing in the world," answered his friend. "I have been taking the cable car treatment now for a little more than two months and I never was in such fine condition in my life.

"I went to see a doctor about my case sometime ago, and he ordered me to take vigorous and regular exercise. Not having time to work in a gymnasium I decided to try the Broadway cable cars every day in going to and coming from my business down-town. I found it terribly exhausting at first, but now I can ride from the Battery to Central Park without feeling fatigued.

"There is nothing like it for exercising every muscle in the body. In the first place, you see, one can never get a car without running about half a block. This is good for the legs and mind. Then, as you clutch the railing, the gripman starts the car with a jerk. If you are strong enough you cling on and slowly drag yourself aboard. This develops the arms and shoulders.

"When I first tried it I wasn't strong enough to hold on and used to have to let go and slide along on my stomach in the street for a foot or so. But I dressed for it and kept at it and felt very proud when I had acquired muscle enough to get aboard a car.

"Once aboard, you take the flying rings from the rear to the front, going from one side of the car to the other. This is splendid exercise. Of course, you don't take a seat. Then, in going around curves, all the muscles in your body come into play, particularly those of the back.

"Instead of counting 'one, two, three, one, two, three,' as in a gymnasium, you say, 'excuse me, excuse me.' This also pacifies somewhat those whom you jostle and tread on. If you don't think it's a good scheme, just try it."

Surprised Him.

She—"Do you remember that you said you would do anything I asked when I promised to marry you?"

He—"Yes, but I didn't know then how much spare time a woman had to think up things to ask for."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Good Morning!

All we spoke of in our yesterday's advertisement is now ready for you. The greatest of January sales will open brightly and briskly at 8 o'clock. Of course it will not conclude today, but there's wisdom in being first at our

January Sale of Household Linens. January Sale of Domestic Cottons.
January Sale of Muslin Underwear. January Sale of Embroideries.
January Sale of Silks. January Sale of Stamped Linens.
January Sale of Men's Unlaundered Wear.

In addition to these we invite your special attention today to other interesting and important trade inducements we are offering in the way of

A Sale of Ladies' Shoes,
A Sale of Blankets and Quilts,
A Basement Sale,
A Dress Goods Sale,
A Sale of Cloaks,
A Sale of Furs,
A Sale of Curtains and Draperies.

Variety sufficient to embrace all needs. Price, quality, and style inducements to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting.

ONE OF GEN. CLAY'S FIGHTS.

His Desperate Encounter with Sam Brown in 1844 Described by a Spectator.

New York *Sun:* "I was present at the political meeting at Russell's Cave, Ky., in 1844, when Cassius M. Clay had his sanguinary fight with Sam Brown," said an old Kentuckian, now in the East. "Fiery Gen. Clay always declared that the encounter was provoked deliberately by friends of Robert Wickliffe Jr., with whom he had fought a duel three years before. That duel came about owing to a speech Wickliffe had made in campaign against Clay, who was his opponent for a seat in the Legislature. Clay challenged Wickliffe, who was one of the best shots in Kentucky, and Wickliffe accepted the challenge. They met near Louisville, and shots were exchanged without effect. Clay demanded further shots, but Albert Sidney Johnston, his second, refused to agree to the demand, and that ended the duel. The two principals remained bitter enemies.

"In 1844 Garrett Davis was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Louisville district. Wickliffe was the Democratic candidate. Cassius M. Clay entered the canvass for Davis, and made a practice of interrupting and contradicting Wickliffe at every meeting at which the latter spoke. Wickliffe himself never paid any attention to Clay on these occasions, and that made the hot-headed abolitionist all the more bitter. The Democratic meeting at Russell's Cave in August, 1844, was a big one. Wickliffe was the chief speaker and Clay was present, as usual, with blood in his eye. At a certain statement in Wickliffe's speech Clay shouted:

"'That is not so, and I have the documents to prove my words!'

"As he spoke Clay drew a paper from his pocket. Sam Brown, a government officer of some kind, stood near Clay, and exclaimed:

"'You're a d—n liar!'

"At the same time he aimed a blow at Clay with a cane. Clay had a riding whip in his hand and struck Brown with its butt. Then dropping the whip he made a motion to draw a knife. Instantly he was seized by a dozen men, who attempted to drag him away. They did drag him several feet, but he fought himself loose from them. Brown yelled:

"'Clear the way! I'll meet the d—n nigger lover.'

"The crowd around Clay broke away at once, exposing him to Brown, who stood with a cocked pistol aimed at his adversary. Clay advanced toward him, with his terrible knife drawn. When Clay was within two paces of Brown the latter fired. The aim was good and the bullet would have gone straight into Clay's heart and stopped his career then and there, but the fiery Kentuckian's proverbial good luck saved him once more. The silver-mounted scabbard of his knife was in his bosom. Brown's well-directed bullet struck the metal on the scabbard and went no further. The shock almost knocked Clay down, but he quickly recovered himself and before Brown could fire again he was upon him like a panther. He slashed his keen knife across Brown's head, but before he could use it again he was seized by bystanders a second time. His arms were pinned to his sides just above his elbows, preventing him from using his knife as he would have used it, but in spite of this interference he continued hacking Brown's head and face. Brown all the while struggling to get at his terrible antagonist. Clay inflicted frightful wounds on Brown during the struggle. He cut out one of his eyes, slashed off his nose, severed one of his ears, and gashed his face in so many places that there was scarcely a square inch of uninjured flesh upon it. All this time friends of Brown were hammering Clay with chairs, canes, cudgels, and fists, but even by the force of numbers they were unable to beat down that greatest fighter that Kentucky ever knew, or to tear him away from his foe. At last, to save Brown's life, his friends picked him up, carried him away, and tossed him over a high fence into a field. But even then Clay pressed forward in the fray and made a last fierce lunge with his knife at Brown as the latter went over the fence. The knife missed him, but the blade buried itself in the board at the top of the fence, and the great gash it made remained for years an object of interest that the natives proudly pointed out to visitors at Russell's Cave.

"After the disappearance of Brown Clay pushed his way back among the crowd, and holding his knife, red with blood, above his head, shouted:

"'I repeat it! The speaker's statement is false! And I defy any one here to dispute me!'

"It is hardly necessary to say that no one disputed him. Clay was indicted for the crime of mayhem and tried, but was acquitted on the testimony of Brown himself. Clay was so taken with the manliness and straightforwardness on the witness stand of the man he had tried to kill that he endeavored to make him his friend, but Brown refused the offer. In the Mexican war, only a little later, the warmest friend Clay had was Capt. Charles Brown, an officer under him and a son of Sam Brown. Poor, disfigured Sam Brown, a year or so after his terrible encounter with Clay, had both legs blown off in a steamboat explosion on the Mississippi River, and lived only a few hours."

Home from College for Christmas.

"Our Bud is home from college,
Ez slick ez he kin be,
He knows about a hundred times
More'n Sary Ann, or me.

"He wears a standin' collar
An' necktie solid white,
An' sez them 'sisty germans
Wus simply out o' sight.

"An' he ain't half os bashful
Ez all his brothers wus,
An, smokes the segarettses
Like city fellers does!

"He's bound to climb the ladder
Away up purty high,
An's shore to be the President
Some day, I 'spect, er try."

—*Calhoun, Ga., Times.*

One More Harrowing Experience.

"I guess," said the friend who is still faithful to Li Hung Chang, "that your troubles are about over."

"I don't know," said the eminent Celestial mournfully.

"Why, you've lost your yellow jacket and the peacock feather, and about everything you have to wear."

"That's just the sorrow of it. I won't be through till my friends complete the irony of fate by sending me Christmas gift suspenders, as usual."—*Washington Star.*

Dernier Resort.

First Flea—"I don't know how I am going to make a living."

Second Flea—"Have you tried it on a dog."—*Detroit Tribune.*

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

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We announce our **12th ANNUAL INVENTORY SALE.** Everything will be **closed out at greatly reduced prices.** We carry the largest and finest stock in the country. You can **depend on what you get of us.** Your interest will be best served by consulting us before you buy a dollar's worth of **FURS. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.** We quote the following very low prices on Reliable Goods, and invite the **competition** of the **world.**

Sealskin Jackets, $300—reduced to	$225
Sealskin Jackets, $275—reduced to	$200
Sealskin Coats, $350—reduced to	$275
Sealskin Coats, $325—reduced to	$250
Sealskin Mantles, $350—reduced to	$250
Sealskin Mantles, $300—reduced to	$200
Sealskin Capes, $250—reduced to	$175
Sealskin Capes, $200—reduced to	$150
Black Persian Jackets—reduced to	$100
Black Persian Capes—reduced to	$50

The Best Goods Only.

Mink Capes—reduced to	$100
Mink Collars—reduced to	$30
Otter Capes—reduced to	$80
Otter Mantillas—reduced to	$100
Black Marten Capes—reduced to	$65
Black Marten Mantles—reduced to	$100

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Repairing and Remodeling Sealskin Garments and all first-class Fur work. We have unequaled facilities and make lowest prices for this class of work. Free estimates will be given.

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will protect *your feet,* and *they* don't irritate you, so it's easy to keep cool headed. Comfortable, handsome, durable; cork-soled if you want 'em so.

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